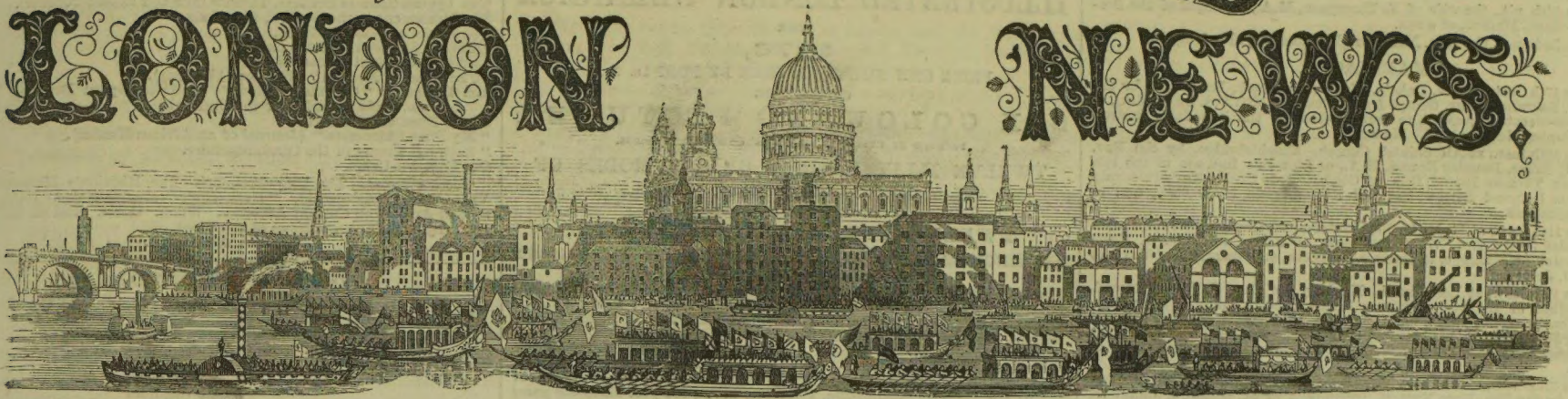


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1893.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA: A PARSEE AT PRAYER.
SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Hainton Hall, Lady Eleanor Heneage, of a daughter.

On the 14th ult., the wife of E. Thompson, M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., the Hon. Mrs. Nangle, Gibraltar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at St. Luke's, Westbourne Park, Bayswater, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, Vicar, George Ireland Russell, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., of 40, Harmer-street, Gravesend, to Emma, widow of the late John Brewer, Esq., of Napier, New Zealand. No cards.

On the 18th inst., at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Edmund C. Brace, Douglas Round, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, son of the late Rev. James Thomas Round, B.D., of Colchester, to Cecilia Katherine, only daughter of Edmund Barlow, Esq., of Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, and of Hasketon, Suffolk.

On the 11th inst., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, by the Rev. T. Leonard Hill, assisted by the Rev. W. Jones, Vicar of Frisby, the Rev. G. Nesce Clark, Rector of Saxelby, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. W. J. James.

On the 17th inst., at Lee Church, Kent, by the Rev. J. Digby Russell, B.A., brother of the bride, Thomas Ridley Oswald, Esq., of New Place House, Southampton, eldest surviving son of William Oswald, Esq., of Highbury New Park, to Wilhelmina Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Russell, Esq., M.D., of Enniskerry, in the county of Wicklow.

On the 27th ult., at Halfway Free Church, in the parish of St. Andrew, Jamaica, by the Rev. Enos Nuttall, Incumbent of St. George's, James W. Humphreys, eldest son of the late James Humphreys, of Duckenfield Estate, St. Thomas-in-the-East, to Celeste Lillian, second daughter of Ralph Nunes, Esq., of Emmaville Penn., Kingston.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at No. 33, Hofweg, Uhlenhorst, Hamburg, Germany, very suddenly, Jane Jeannette, the beloved wife of James R. McDonald, Esq., Vice-Consul for the United States of America, Hamburg.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Grove Lodge, Bath, Lieutenant-General Thorndike, Colonel Commandant 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, in his 82nd year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 27.

SUNDAY, Nov. 21.		Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.		(Col. Lane Fox, the President, and Professor Rolleston on the Excavations in Cissbury Camp, Sussex).
The Princess Royal of Great Britain and Imperial of Germany, born 1840.		Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music).
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. R.M. Grier, Vicar of Rugeley.		St. Paul's Cathedral, noon, confirmation by Bishop Claughton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.		Young Men's Christian Association, Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. W. Landels—"Business is Business").
St. James's, noon, Rev. Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.		St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to men, 8 p.m. (Rev. W. J. Butler on Incidents in the Life of Chrysostom).
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. George J. Blore, Head Master of the King's School, Canterbury (for the Boys' Home, Regent's Park); 3 p.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.		WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Abbott, Head Master of City of London School; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Brook, Vicar of Brompton, Prebendary of Lincoln.		Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music).
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Washington Moon on the Difficulties and Peculiarities of the English Language).
MONDAY, Nov. 22.		Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m., English, 7 p.m. (Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. T. Wood on the Registration of Trade Marks).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.		Bazaar for the Flower Mission at Kew, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, 3 to 8 p.m. (three days).
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Howarth on the Origin of the Mongols; South Indian Inscriptions, &c.).		THURSDAY, Nov. 25.
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.		Michaelmas Law Term ends.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry).		Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.		Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music).
College of Organists, choral festival at St. Paul's Cathedral.		Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on the Discoveries and Philosophy of Liebig).		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Warehousesmen's and Clerks' Schools, Caterham, annual general court, London Tavern, 6.30 p.m.		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Manchester and Salford Fat Cattle Show (two days).		Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, half-yearly election, 10 a.m.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.		National Benevolent Institution, annual meeting and elections, Freemasons' Tavern, 10.30 a.m.
West London Scientific Association 8 p.m. (Rev. P. H. Gurney on Crystals).		German Gymnastic Society, Gymnasium, King's-cross.
London Athletic Club, assault of arms, St. James's Hall.		FRIDAY, Nov. 26.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Princess Mary of Wales born, 1839.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Bontemps' Experiments on the Movement of Air in Pneumatic Tubes; Discussion on Pneumatic Transmission of Telegrams).		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
		Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
		Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and Mozart's "Requiem").
		SATURDAY, Nov. 27.
		New moon, 11.44 p.m.
		Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born 1833.
		Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.
		Saturday Subscription Concerts, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
		Botanic Society, 8.45 p.m.
		Physical Society, 3 p.m.
		Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show (five days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Nov.	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.	
	10 28.980	46.3	41.8	85	10	43.8	53.0	SSW. WNW. W.	.379	.600
	11 29.359	41.9	36.1	82	9	39.1	45.8	N. NW. WSW.	.225	.000
	12 29.890	42.2	37.4	84	3	36.5	49.7	WSW. W.	.157	.350
	13 29.619	43.6	43.2	99	10	36.9	56.6	W. E. SSW.	.605	.380
	14 29.268	45.1	40.1	84	5	43.2	56.3	SSW. WSW. NW.	.372	.035
	15 30.207	40.0	35.5	85	1	34.1	47.7	WNW. WSW. SW.	.99	.000
	16 29.973	44.9	40.4	85	3	32.6	51.4	SSW. S.	.244	.150

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 28.744 29.118 29.827 29.618 29.004 30.200 30.062
Temperature of Air .. 47.6° 43.6° 42.4° 43.6° 48.4° 40.1° 46.3°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 46.0° 41.3° 40.4° 42.9° 44.7° 37.9° 43.7°
Direction of Wind w. wsw. w. e. sw. wsw. sw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 30 18 49	9 30 10 9	10 42 11 12	11 38 12 11	Midn	0 22 0 43 1 5 1 29 1 39	

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, AND IMPLEMENTS will be held at BINGLEY HALL, on MONDAY, NOV. 22 (Admission, 5s.); Tuesday, Nov. 23; Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 1 and 2nd (1s.).
For Excursion Trains and other special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the various companies.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE

HALL.—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. In addition to the other Novelties, has recently been added the extraordinary feat of Mr. Maskelyne floating his own body over the heads of the audience in the middle of the Hall, and as high as the lofty dome.—W. MORRIS, Manager.

NOW READY,
THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR
1876,
PRICE ONE SHILLING, FREE BY POST 1s. 2d.,
CONTAINING
SIX COLOURED PICTURES,
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.
TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF OLD MODES OF LOCOMOTION,
AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;
TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1875; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-one years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
ENTITLED
INDIA & THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

By post in the United Kingdom 3d. extra.

A few Copies of the above can now be had by making immediate application.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

"LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the print is now on sale, price SIXPENCE; or by post, SEVENPENCE.

It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through Newsagents, who will supply them free from the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCHUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. A Large Collection of Fine WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS ON VIEW, and for SALE. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Dusk. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 23, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is now OPEN, at T. McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for Week ending NOVEMBER 27.
TUESDAY, NOV. 23.—First Play of New Series, under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham. MAN O' AIRLIE.—Mr. Hermann Vezin.
THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—English Play.
SATURDAY, NOV. 27.—Concert; and Distribution of Prizes to London Rifle Brigade by the Lady Mayoress.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 22.
MONDAY.—BUATIER, the great Prestidigitateur.
TUESDAY.—Mr. J. L. TOOLE in his two popular Pieces, OFF THE LINE and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
WEDNESDAY.—BUATIER.
THURSDAY.—Miss E. FARRER and Gaiety Theatre Company.
FRIDAY.—BUATIER.
SATURDAY.—FIFTH SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Rendano, Solo Pianoforte.
Last day of Chrysanthemum Show on View during the Week.
The entire building heated to an agreeable temperature.
Admission One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT in the Great Irish Drama, SHAUGHRAUN, illustrated with beautiful Scenery by William Beverly, at 7.45 every Evening. Preceded by THE WHITE HAT. To conclude with A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. Prices from 6d., 4s. 4s. Doors open at 6.30; Commence at 7. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

LYCEUM.—MACBETH.—Every Evening at Eight. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe). Preceded, at Seven, by THE WEDDING DAY. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Booking fees abolished. Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Largest and most Magnificent Theatre in the World. Open Every Evening at 7. New Proscenium and the interior magnificently redecored.

ROYAL PARK THEATRE, Park-street, Gloucester-gate. Regent's Park.—On MONDAY, NOV. 22, will be produced the highly-successful Comedy of SWETHEARTS AND WIVES. After which, Hervé's celebrated Opéra-Bouffe entitled CHILPERIC, in which Miss EMILY SOLDENE will appear in the title-role, supported by a most powerful and talented combination of Artists. The Orchestra, Chorus, Costumes, and Mise en Scene will be equal in every respect to any hitherto seen in London. Mlle. SARA in a Grand Hungarian Divertissement at Ten. Boxes, Stalls, and Seats can be engaged now. No fees for booking. Prices from 6d. to 43s.

SIGNOR RENDANO'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 23, assisted by Miss Agnes Larkcom, Miss Annie Butterworth, Mr. G. Sylvester, Mr. E. Wharton (solo prize winners at the National Music Meetings), and other artists. Accompanist, Mr. Hamilton Clark. South London Choir. Stalls, 4s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s. Tickets at all Music-sellers; and at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. To commence at Eight o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Season 1875-6.—On FRIDAY, NOV. 26, at 7.30, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Mozart's "Requiem." FRIDAY, DEC. 10, Handel's "Crucifixion," "Deborah." FRIDAY, DEC. 17, the Forty-fourth Annual Christmas Performance of the "Messiah." Principal Vocalists.—Madame Sherrington, Madame Nouver, Mdlle. Levier, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Enriquez; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Fabiani, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. L. Thomas, Mr. Wadmore, and Herr Behrens. Organist, Mr. Willing. Single Tickets, 6s. and 10s. 6d. Subscription for ten concerts, 2ge. and 3ge. Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, NOV. 20,
contains :—
The Race between Sadler and Boyd.
Two Lygone Thames Scullers, Thomas Cole and Robert Coombes.
The Monument to the late Bob Chambers.
The Prince of Wales in India.
Hunting Antelope with the Chetah.
An Elephant Fight at Baroda.
"The Stricken Mallard" (Wildfowl Shooting).
Mr. Phelps as "Cardinal Wolsey" (A Double-page Drawing by Matt Stretch, made specially for this Journal.)
Signor Rossi as "Hamlet."
"My First Rhinoceros" (Journal of an African Hunter).
"Sutton," winner of the Cambridgeshire.
Our Captious Critic.
Circular Notes. The Tiny Traveller. The Historian's Horn-Book, No. VIII. The Chambermaid. "Doncaster's" Racing Notes. Canine Notes. Special Articles on Current Athletics. Whist. Chess. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week.
Office, 198, Strand.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Performing EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at Three and Eight.
The universally celebrated
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE, now in the ELEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The Company is now composed of UPWARDS OF FORTY ARTISTS, comprising in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists and Instrumentalists in England. THE WORDS AND MUSIC OF ALL THE SONGS sung by the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS are written expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the age, amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, E. L. Blanchard, Charles J. Dunphie, John Thomson, F. Stainforth, Frank Vizetelly, B. Harrison, Godfrey Turner, H. Sampson, Herr Meyer Lutz, J. R. Thomas, R. Ducane, Charles Blampham, &c.
Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30. Evening 7.30.
No fees. No charge for Programmes, Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Mr. W. S. LESLIE, the marvellous Alto, will sing at every Performance.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

The year now approaching its close will be memorable, not in this country only, but in several parts of the world, east, west, north, and south, for disastrous floods. Taking 1875 throughout, and making due allowance for the six weeks which must precede its close, we can remember only one year which, in England, surpassed it in respect of the gloomy continuousness of wet weather. A beautiful spring and a tolerable harvest-time have fallen to our lot since the opening of the year. We doubt, however, whether, at its close the average of rainfall will not have reached a higher grade than has been recorded during the last half century. For, when it has rained, it has generally rained to some purpose. An ancient poem, which we presume most of our readers have seen, describes rain and storm in Oriental imagery by the phrase, "The heavens dropped fatness." This, we imagine, would scarcely be intelligible in the colder and more humid climate which has been given to us. There are seasons, it is true, in which the downpour from the clouds means the fatness of the land upon which they discharge themselves; but, to some very considerable extent, it has meant, this year, not "fatness," but destruction. Water is indispensable to life, both vegetable and animal; but water in excess, like every other thing in excess, brings with it consequences involving not only discomfort, but, in some cases, suffering, loss, disease, and death. They only can fairly realise a sudden inundation, and especially an inundation at night, who have been at any time exposed to its horrors. It is more terrible in some respects than the battle-field. It leaves behind it not unfrequently effects even more deplorable. It wages what seems to human imagination a savage warfare against both property and life; and, in regard to life, it assails and overwhelms the weak in preference to the strong. It affrights the boldest. It almost destroys the inspirations of courage; and even where its ravages do not extend beyond inanimate existence its momentary rush through men's habitations not uncommonly entails upon them grievous inconvenience, and, for months to come, unwonted liability to sickness and even death.

This is the form in which no small number of our countrymen and countrywomen have been visited with affliction, once, twice, or even thrice during the current year. In many districts of the United Kingdom, ranging over a large portion of its surface, the windows of heaven have been opened, and the earth has been submerged by inundations. There are not many counties in England or Wales which have not more or less suffered from this cause. In the months of June and July the rainfall was excessive. Since the middle of October up to now there has been a repetition of it. Storms and floods have lately taken their place as part of our ordinary experience. Every day's newspaper brings under notice fresh illustrations of it. This week has furnished more than common demonstration of what men are wont to speak of as the uncertainty and inclemency of the climate. The barometer has moved upwards and downwards with a suddenness and a rapidity, both one way and the other, which might almost be regarded as resulting from caprice. Mornings have dawned in brightness to be succeeded by gales at noon, and, it may be, by quiet moonshine at night. The meteorological charts published in the journals have been distinguished by a perpetual variation of the tales which they tell. Unsettlement is the substance of their verdict. There is nothing steady, save that foul weather certainly has the advantage over fair. We read of disasters at sea, and of wrecks off our coast; but, for the time being, and

in reference to many parts of the country, seamen need not be much tempted to wish they were ashore.

London was surprised on Monday morning between two and three o'clock by an overflow of the Thames. The tide in that river rose three inches higher than it did in March, 1874. It had not been foreseen. It was not prepared for. Some quarter of a million of people domiciled in Southwark and Lambeth, in localities lower than Trinity high-water mark, were suddenly made aware of the presence of streams in their streets, and water in their houses. The river had overflowed its banks. The hollows which lay beneath them were very quickly filled by the inrunning tide. Happily, the catastrophe was not marked by any immediate loss of life, but the mischief which it did to property was fearful, and is indescribable. The havoc which it made with the furniture of the poor, the countless small stores of provisions which it destroyed, the saturation of the walls of humble habitations with wet, the deposit of mud and filth which it left behind it upon almost every basement story, the families which it drove to their upper chambers before they could save for themselves their household treasures, the sick and bedridden whom it ruthlessly disturbed, the scare even of the least timid and the agonising terror of the most;—these were not the only proofs displayed on Monday morning of the desolation which may be wrought in a few hours by waters that have escaped their proper confines. Wharfs, factories, warehouses, printing establishments, and other more or less important places of business within the district have sustained untold damage; and there can be little doubt that many months will elapse before the after-consequences of it will be effaced.

The catastrophe may be made use of as a salutary warning. Such calamities, no doubt, are preventible, and, perhaps, in comparison of the destruction which they inflict, scarcely any expenditure which might be found necessary to prevent the evil would be objectionable on the score of economy in the long-run. These inundations, it is said, all over the country reflect disgrace upon those who are exposed to them, or rather, upon the Imperial authorities, which might have taken measures to render them impossible, but have neglected their duty. Doubtless, these unpleasant events usually imply blameworthiness somewhere. But we cannot quite fall in with the censoriousness of spirit which in some quarters has been evoked by the frequency of floods this year. It is true that these lamentable contingencies are sure to happen now and then. It is also true that sufficient precaution is not taken against their coming to pass. It is probably true that whenever they have happened something has been done, but not enough, in the way of providing against their recurrence. Experience has to repeat its instructions many times before the lessons which it teaches are duly attended to. Inventors and engineers have, unfortunately, exercised their gifts for the last few years in organising the most powerful means of human destruction, rather than in constructing the most effective defences against the elements. Perhaps this has been inevitable. But the disgrace of it falls, if anywhere, not upon this or the other class, nor upon this or the other public authority, but upon the temporary perversion of the civilisation of the age. What has taken place this week may serve to remind us all of the immense work that yet remains to be done in the application of science and art to the comforts and wants of life. For some quarter of a century past, it has not been the fashion of the leaders of society to project great undertakings which, perhaps at no distant period of time, will be regarded as indispensable to the well-being of the country and its inhabitants. Fifty years hence, we hope, it will not be possible to place on record such a cluster of events as the destructive floods of the week just expired.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, returned to Balmoral Castle yesterday (Friday) week from the Glassalt Shiel. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell, Minister of Crathie. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily.

By permission of the Queen, the public will, on and after Wednesday, Dec. 1, be admitted to view the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from twelve till three o'clock, by tickets only, which can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of the Works at Windsor Castle. No more than 200 tickets will be issued for each day.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales entertained the children of the several schools on the Royal estates in Norfolk at tea, yesterday week, in anticipation of her Royal Highness's annual celebration of her birthday, on Dec. 1 next. The festivity was attended by the Princess and her children, by the King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Teck, the Danish Minister, and other guests staying at Sandringham House. On Sunday the Princess, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the King and Queen and Princess Thyra of Denmark, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Sandringham Park. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Rev. Septimus Fairles, M.A., Rector of Lurgashall, Petworth, Sussex, officiated. The Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, and Princess Thyra, were present on Tuesday at a meet of the West Norfolk Hunt, which took place at Conyham, the seat of Mr. R. Elwes. The Royal party at Sandringham has now broken up. The King and

Queen of Denmark, with the Princess of Wales and Princess Thyra, will pass a short time with the Queen, at Windsor Castle, before leaving England for Denmark.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne have left Kensington Palace for Eastwell Park, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Connaught attended a meeting at the Masonic Hall, Gibraltar, recently.

Prince Leopold delivered an address at the Oxford School of Science and Art, on Thursday week, in the Townhall, and subsequently distributed the prizes recently awarded.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House, on Tuesday, from Sandringham.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at Wentworth House, Rotherham, on a visit to Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam.

The Empress Eugénie's fête-day was observed, on Monday, at Chiselhurst, by the celebration of mass at St. Mary's Church, in the presence of the Empress and Prince Louis Napoleon. The Empress, as usual, received many congratulations.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt and Mlle. d'Harcourt have left Albert-gate House for Paris.

His Excellency the Danish Minister returned to town, on Saturday last, from Sandringham.

The Duchess of Sutherland has arrived at Stafford House from Trentham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left town for Bowood Park, Wilts.

Earl and Countess Brownlow have returned to Ashridge from visiting Earl and Countess Cowper at Panshanger.

The Earl and Countess of Caithness, Lady Fanny Sinclair, and the Duke de Medina have arrived at Stagenhoe Park, Herts, from Barrogill Castle, Caithness.

Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave have arrived in town from Paris.

The golden wedding of Lord and Lady Ormathwaite has been celebrated at Warfield Park, Berks.

Festivities on a large scale have taken place at Heythrop Park to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to Mr. Albert Brassey.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have consented to attend the service at St. Sepulchre's Church, on Dec. 12, for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Mr. Henry Gabb, of the Rosemary Branch, Islington, has been elected chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum for the ensuing year.

The directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the minimum rate of discount from 4 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 21st ult., to 3 per cent.

The Memdonhie, Turkish ironclad ram, 5000 tons, was successfully launched from the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company's yard, Blackwall, on Tuesday, and towed to the Victoria Dock.

The annual dinner of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday evening, and was numerously attended, the commodore (Mr. Cecil Long) presiding, faced by Mr. Lowe, the vice-commodore.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board it was resolved to borrow a further sum of £48,000, making in all £1,693,185 borrowed from the Public Works Commissioners up to the present time.

Yesterday week, "the Morrow of St. Martin," the ancient ceremony of pricking the names of the new Sheriffs for England and Wales was gone through in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice.

Colonel Sir James Macnaghten Hogg, M.P., was, yesterday week, unanimously re-elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and a resolution was passed by which his salary is increased from £1500 to £2000 a year.

A cabmen's mission hall, capable of receiving nearly a hundred men, was, yesterday week, opened at King's-cross. Amongst those present were Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

A scheme, under the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvements Act, for the improvement of Holiday-yard, described as a "plague spot," on the southern side of Ludgate-hill, has been adopted by the Commissioners of Sewers for the City.

Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, gave, on Tuesday, the first of a series of addresses prepared for delivery to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject of the lecture was "Religious Reformers," and there was a considerable attendance at Exeter Hall on the occasion.

The great annual show of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits, at the Crystal Palace, began on Monday, and occupied the first four days of the week. The entries numbered about 4000, divided as follows:—Poultry, nearly 2600; pigeons, 1200; and rabbits, 200. There were eighty-five cups for competition.

On Monday evening the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Founders' Company, which is one of the oldest guilds in the City, entertained the new Lord Mayor, Alderman Cotton, and a select company at dinner at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street; the Master, Mr. Deputy Fowler, dispensing the hospitalities on the occasion.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is announced to preside at a lecture to be given by the Rev. J. P. Chown, on Tuesday next, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, on "India and the Royal Tour." The lecture, which is on behalf of the funds of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, is to be illustrated by appropriate music by 500 voices, and dissolving views.

The opening concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-fourth season will take place at Exeter Hall on Friday next, the 26th inst., when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Mozart's "Requiem" will be performed. Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Wadmore are the principal vocalists, and Sir Michael Costa resumes his post as conductor.

Viscountess Clifden and Major Stirling entertained at Dover House, last Saturday evening, 160 members of St. Augustine's Working Men's Club and Clifden Institute, meeting in Goldsmith's-row, Hackney-road. A bountiful repast was provided, and Mr. Alfred G. Vance gave a drawing-room entertainment for the amusement of the guests. Lady Sarah Spencer presented the club with a portrait of the Queen, handsomely framed; and the Rev. Charles Dent, on behalf of the club, presented a writing-desk to the young Viscount Clifden, and a work-box to his sister, the Hon. Lilah Agar-Ellis.

Mr. F. S. Gilbert, C.E., on Tuesday, submitted to a meeting of the Southwark Vestry a scheme for the construction of a subway under the Thames, from the end of the Minories on the north side to Tooley-street on the south, capable of accommodating three lines of heavy vehicles to pass and repass at one time, and providing also a good footway for pedestrians. It is proposed to go to Parliament with the scheme.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 83,278, of whom 34,956 were in workhouses and 48,322 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 8751, 17,385, and 21,941 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 553, of whom 422 were men, 97 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

The first meeting of the Royal Botanic Society since the recess was held last Saturday—Professor Bentley in the chair. A long list of donations of plants, seeds, &c., received since the last meeting, was read. Amongst many plants of interest it included a living specimen of the indiarubber tree of French Guiana, new to the society's collection. A collection of dried ferns and of various parts of plants used in ornamental devices was exhibited from Jamaica.

A paper explanatory of the pneumatic system of sending messages was read at Tuesday's meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Messrs. Culley and Sabine, of the General Post Office. These gentlemen gave a comprehensive account of the existing system in London, which has led to considerable economy in the telegraph department, both in time and expense. The total length of tubes in operation exceeds seventeen miles, and through these tubes, carriers, conveying the messages, are either sucked or blown by the action of air-pumps to the more important centres of business.

A large number of gentlemen engaged as correctors of the press in the news and book printing-offices of the metropolis assembled at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, last Saturday evening, to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of their association. Modest and unassuming as this society is, it nevertheless has done a great amount of moral and useful work, whilst it comprises, amongst its 150 members, many who possess literary talents of a high order. Its object is not so much to render pecuniary aid to any of its members who may be unfortunate, as to cement bonds of friendship amongst them, and to afford practical advice when required.

Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., addressed the Epping Forest Commissioners at the Guildhall, Westminster, last Tuesday, on behalf of the lords of the manor, submitting that the commission has no power to determine the value of the lords' interest in the land, which, conjointly with the Crown, they hold the absolute right to sell. Mr. Giffard followed on the part of the grantees. The proceedings closed on Wednesday, when Mr. Clarke addressed the commissioners on behalf of the Walthamstow and Leyton local boards, and Mr. Gover for the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum. The meeting was adjourned *sine die* in order that the Commissioners might consider the various schemes that have been proposed to them.

There were 2449 births and 1567 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 8, and the deaths by 20, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 43 from measles, 116 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 24 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of scarlet fever again showed a large excess, and those of measles, diphtheria, and whooping-cough were also above the average. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which averaged but 152 during the four weeks of September, have rapidly increased during the past five weeks from 194 to 349, which were, however, somewhat below the corrected weekly average. Five deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles.

The first ordinary meeting of the present session of the Statistical Society was held, on Tuesday evening, at the society's rooms—Mr. James Heywood, the president, in the chair. The secretary announced that the additions to the library by donations since the last meeting had been unusually large and valuable, that the list of them filled twenty-four pages, and that among them was a valuable collection of statistics of the United States of America. The president's opening address touched upon a great variety of subjects. Mr. Heywood presented the Howard medal, founded by Dr. Guy for the best essay on a subject chosen by the council, to Mr. Edward Smith, of the Gresham Insurance Society, for an essay "On the Improvements of the Dwellings of the Poor;" and he announced that the subject of the essay for next year was "The Mortality of Hospitals, General and Special." Mr. Ravenstein read a paper on the statistical work done at the geographical conference held in Paris in August last, which was followed by a paper by Dr. W. A. Guy, "On John Howard's True Place in History."

The opening meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society was held, on Monday night, in the theatre of the London University, under the presidency of Sir Henry Rawlinson, who delivered a long address on the chief events of the year relating to the progress of geographical science. A considerable part of the address was devoted to a description of the present position of African exploration, and Sir Henry spoke highly of the value of Mr. Stanley's discoveries, and of the "extraordinary munificence" of the proprietors of the newspapers who had defrayed the cost of his expedition. The result of Mr. Stanley's explorations would, Sir Henry Rawlinson stated, be explained in more detail, at the next meeting of the society, by Colonel Grant. After referring to the expeditions of Lieutenant Cameron, Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Young, and the German expedition to Western Africa, Sir Henry spoke of some recent additions made to our knowledge of Central Asia, and said that by combining the result of the Russian scientific expedition to Kolah—firstly, with our own surveys of the Panjah and Pamir; secondly, with the work of Fedchenko in the Alaf plain; and, thirdly, with the Russian explorations of the upper feeders of the Zarafshan—we should be able at length to construct a trustworthy map of the region between the Upper Oxus and Jaxartes, which would be further improved if it be true, as stated in the Russian papers, that after the complete reduction of Kokand troops will march from Khojend to Germ in order to bring under control the extensive dependency of Karategin. Sir Henry Rawlinson concluded his address by referring to the attempts to explore New Guinea, and to the Arctic expedition, who had, he said, made such a good start that, but for the necessity of establishing depôts and leaving records as they proceeded, they might have almost hoped to finish their whole work, as far as exploration was concerned, in a single season. The reading and discussion of a paper by Mr. W. L. Watts on a journey across the Vatna Yokull, Iceland, occupied the remainder of the evening.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: REFUGEE MORLACCHI IN THE ANCIENT LAZARETTO OF THE RAGUSA FORTRESS.

SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, F.R.S.

We mentioned the death of this accomplished scholar and antiquary, at the age of seventy-eight, a fortnight ago. Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, who was educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford, resided many years in Egypt, and devoted himself to the study of Egyptian history. The first important work upon that subject by which he gained reputation as an author was published about 1838, "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors." He also produced, twenty years later, a book on "Egypt in the Time of the Pharaohs," and he furnished a great part of the notes to the Rev. Canon Rawlinson's edition of Herodotus. In 1844 Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who had accepted the honour of knighthood, conferred in acknowledgment of his literary labours, brought forth an account of "Modern Egypt and Thebes." He travelled soon afterwards through the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, and wrote a book, in 1848, upon Dalmatia and Montenegro, Bosnia and the Herzegovina, which might be worth consulting at the present time. Some topics of art-criticism, the education of taste, and landscape gardening, occupied his pen on more recent occasions; and he was a valuable member of the Royal Society and of other learned institutions.

WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

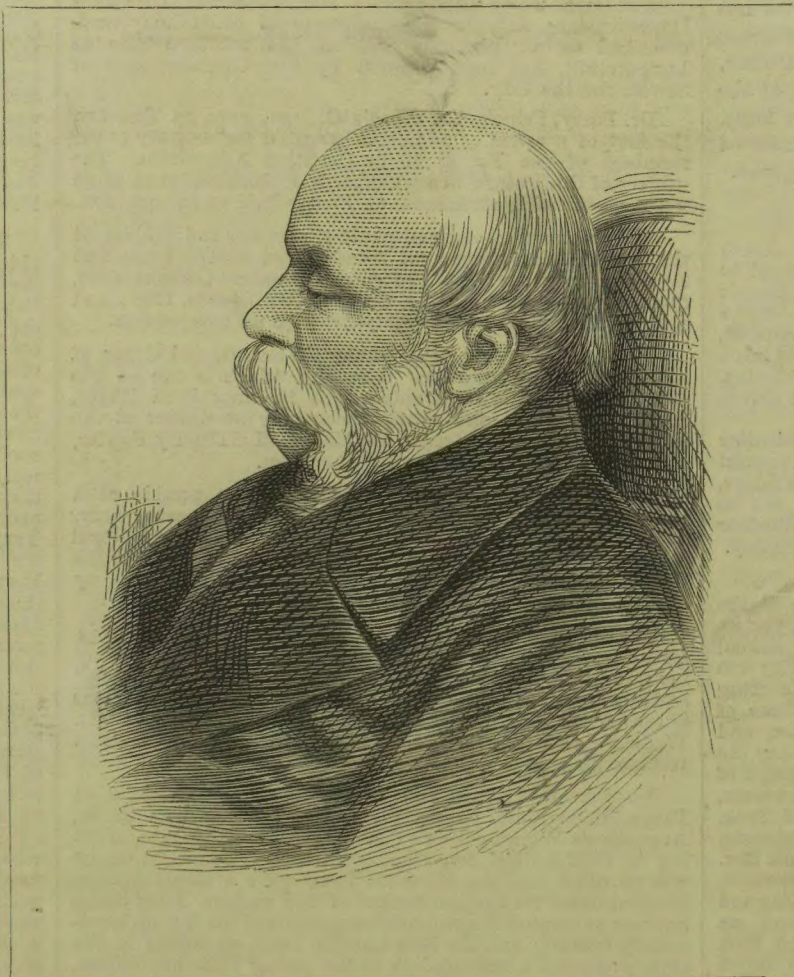
Some fighting has taken place between Gatschko and Goratschko, where eight Turkish battalions under Selim Pasha found themselves surrounded and attacked by 3000 of the insurgents. The character of this warfare seems to be extremely barbarous. From a Ragusa letter published by a Croatian journal the *Levant Herald* translates the following passages:—

"The battle of Glavskoi-Dol is, without a doubt, the most bloody that has been fought in these regions since the engagement which took place at Grahovo early in 1860, at the beginning of the Turco-Montenegrin war. A rumour was current in Ragusa that a great battle had come off in the neighbourhood of Trebinje. I determined to visit the field of battle, and the following morning I started for the valley of the Trebishniza. A carriage took us as far as Breno; whence we were compelled, in the absence of a carriage-road, to perform the remainder of the journey on foot. At eight in the evening, after four hours' march, we reached the advanced guard of the insurgent cohort (*drujina*) of Baniani, in the valley of Glavskoi-Dol. A picket of soldiers escorted us to the bivouac of the insurgent leaders. Under two large trees, squatting round a blazing fire, were Maximo Batche-

vitch, hereditary voivode of Baniana, Peko Pavlovitch, the leader of the Montenegrin volunteers; Pope Milo Ivotchitch, the soldier priest, and four insurgent captains of lesser mark. In the background sat some thirty armed mountaineers. I was invited to take a seat near the fire, between Pope Milo and Christo, the brother of Peko Pavlovitch. Pavlovitch gave me some particulars of the previous day's battle, which were followed by a more detailed narrative from Pope Milo. I asked for permission to visit the

field of battle, and the voivode immediately gave me the necessary authorisation. Then I had to reply to a multitude of questions, everyone asking for news as to the position of the Turkish troops, the attitude of the Powers, and the movements of the Consuls. Every answer gave rise to a lively debate. From time to time I also ventured to ask a question, but in replying my interlocutors seemed to observe great caution. But when I inquired wherefore, in defiance of the usages of civilised warfare, the insurgents cut off the heads of

fallen enemies, I was answered with horrible lucidity. Pope Milo said that no certainty could exist as to the death of an enemy save when his head was cut off, and that an enemy who has fallen and not been decapitated might have only received slight wounds, from which he might recover sufficiently to fight again. I tried in vain to convince my hearers that this was a barbarous custom, condemned by all civilised peoples; they seemed to be as unshakably attached to the usage in question as a Sioux or Iroquois Indian to the practice of scalping. I then asked why, after decapitating an enemy, they likewise cut off his nose, and was told that the man who has killed the greatest number of foes is regarded as the bravest, and has a right to become a captain or even a voivode, but that he requires some trophy by which to prove his prowess. Therefore, as he cannot carry the heads of slain enemies about with him, he contents himself with their noses, which he treasures up in a bag and exhibits whenever occasion may require. I got up and asked the voivode for leave to retire. He told me that I should pass the night in the camp of another detachment, and I was conducted thither. After about an hour's march we reached this second bivouac, and I was here received by Michael Liubobratich, the officer in command, with the same courtesy he had shown me, about three weeks before, in the monastery of Duzi; but he was evidently exhausted with fatigue, and, cutting short our interview, I soon bade him good-night. I was up before daylight, and, after taking leave of Liubobratich, I turned my steps, under the guidance of Christo Pavlovitch, towards the field of battle. The vale of Glavskoi-Dol can only be entered by narrow defiles, and, encircled completely by high mountains, it may be likened to a gigantic caldron. On Sept. 18 the Turks resolved to effect a reconnaissance in this direction. In the afternoon the expedition set out from Trebinje. It consisted of a body of infantry, of some mountain guns, and of a small body of irregular Bosnian cavalry, or *bashi-bazouks*. The cavalry led the way, and the regular troops, who followed, marched in small detached bodies, the difficult nature of the ground rendering it impossible to preserve a compact formation. The insurgents, who were gathered in force at Yabitz and near the Ragusa road, were informed by their



THE LATE SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, F.R.S.



THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA: THE PALACE OF GHEZIREH, CAIRO.



THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA: OUTSIDE AN ARAB CAFE IN CAIRO.

vedettes that the Turks were marching towards Glavskoi-Dol, and they lost no time in placing themselves in ambush in the defiles which debouch in that valley. Not a shot was discharged until the troops, to the last man, had entered the several gorges which lead to the Glavskoi-Dol. But when the Turkish force had thoroughly buried itself in this labyrinth the insurgents opened a brisk fire, and, after firing one or two volleys with deadly execution, they charged the nizams with sabre and yataghan, each band precipitating itself upon the nearest Turkish detachment. The irregular cavalry naturally suffered most, the horses, which had hardly room to turn round, serving only to increase the confusion, and the majority of the riders were cut down by the Baniani mountaineers. The infantry were able to withstand the attack with more firmness; but the impetuosity with which the rebels charged, and the immense advantage their position gave them, showed the Turks that they could expect nothing short of annihilation unless they could succeed in regaining the open ground. The order was accordingly given to the troops to retrace their steps; but this was a task of no small difficulty, for they were harassed in their retreat as far as Brovar by the guerrillas of Batchevitch, and driven thence almost to the gates of Trebinje by the band of Liubobratich, whose advanced guard, under Hubmayor and Petrovitch, had been attracted to the spot by the firing. On the scene of the engagement, which I visited with my guides, it was easy to trace the positions of the parties during the combat and to judge how intense the fire had been by the number of burnt cartridges that littered the ground. But there was another sight far more hideously suggestive of the carnage. On the summit of a projecting rock were ranged in a row a number of human heads, objects which were rendered unmistakably ghastly by the gashes that remained in the place of noses; while at every step we encountered the decapitated bodies of Turkish soldiers. I counted upwards of a hundred of these mutilated corpses. In the course of my military career I have seen many horrible sights, but none ever caused me so sickening a sensation as that which I beheld at Glavskoi-Dol. I readily quitted the scene and set out on my return to Ragusa."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 18.

The battle of the scrutins was fought out last Thursday, and resulted in a more decisive triumph on the part of the Government than even their most sanguine sympathisers had dared to anticipate in presence of the secret vote. After M. Ricard had recapitulated the stock arguments in favour of the *scrutin de liste*, M. Dufaure pointed out that by the *scrutin d'arrondissement* a cordial understanding between the electors and their representatives would be fostered. He plainly said that whilst his party were to a certain extent indebted to several of those members who had voted for the Constitution of Feb. 25, they could very well manage to dispense with their presence in the new Assembly, a remark which proved highly distasteful to the Left. M. Gambetta then made a speech as eloquent as it was lengthy, and indulged in much fierce sarcasm on the subject of those pseudo-Republicans who sought to rule France by petty intrigues, and aimed at keeping up the idea of Radical conspiracies throughout the country. The *scrutin d'arrondissement* would favour the return of men of mediocre abilities, solicitous only of local interests, in place of politicians with more extended views. At the close of M. Gambetta's speech the voting commenced on the amendment of M. Pontalis in favour of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, the result being that the amendment was adopted by 357 votes to 326, giving the Government a majority of 31. On Friday the debate on the electoral bill was somewhat languidly resumed, and M. Dufaure brought forward the press bill. This provides that certain press offences shall be dealt with by the Correctional Tribunals instead of being brought before a jury, and also abolishes the state of siege except in the departments of the Seine, Seine et Oise, Rhone, Bouches du Rhone, and in Algiers. On Saturday the remaining clauses of the electoral bill were discussed, and the Assembly agreed to pass to the third reading, which is fixed for to-morrow. On Monday the question whether the municipal bill should be taken into consideration at once or shelved until after the general election was brought forward; and, after a lengthened debate, in which MM. Delacour, Duprat, Berenger, Buffet, and Picard took part, its discussion was indefinitely postponed. Nothing of interest took place on Tuesday, and the Assembly did not meet on Wednesday, while to-day will be devoted to railway bills. The election of the seventy-five senators the Assembly has the privilege of nominating will take place next week. Efforts will be made to induce the Government to raise the state of siege during the elections in the departments specified in the new press bill.

The Eastern question is still occupying attention, though the utmost reserve is maintained on the part of the Government as to what they intend to do. Certain steps are being taken with a view to placing the navy in readiness for any emergency that may arise. The loss of the Magenta at such a moment is, of course, severely felt; and Captain Galibert, who commanded her, is to be tried by court-martial. On Friday there was a panic on the Bourse, due partly to the state of affairs in the East and partly to the anxiety aroused by the coming elections.

Monday, being the fête of the Empress Eugénie, was duly honoured by the Bonapartists. A large number of them, amongst whom M. Rouher was conspicuous, assembled at the Church of St. Augustine, where mass was celebrated. The number of those present wearing the bunch of violets—which is the recognised badge of the partisans of the Empire—showed no diminution as compared with former years; but, although a large crowd of mere spectators had also assembled, there was not the slightest disturbance. The Legitimists are greatly excited by a rumour to the effect that the Countess de Chambord is dangerously ill.

The various faculties of the Catholic University were opened on Wednesday, though without any ceremony beyond a simple low mass. During a recent lecture at the Law Institute the professor touched on the inferiority of Catholic Universities as compared to those supported by the State, and his words have aroused a feeling of bitterness amongst their respective students.

The Academy has awarded the poetry prize—subject Livingstone—to M. Emile Guiard; and the Guizot prize to M. Léon Gautier, for his "Chanson de Roland."

A new play, by M. Sardou, was produced last night at the Gymnase.

The prizes awarded to the exhibitors at the Maritime and Fluvial Exhibition were distributed, on Tuesday, by Admiral Fourichon, who was supported by several personages of distinction. The full official list has not yet been published; but the English exhibitors have no reason to complain of the number of medals that have fallen to their share. The exhibition will close on Sunday. The building in which it has been held will shortly be the scene of a grand fête, organised

by the Franco-American Committee for the erection of the monument commemorative of American independence. The names of Marshal MacMahon, the Ministry, the leading members of the Assembly, and of the municipalities of several towns appear on the subscription-list for the monument.

Storms of wind and rain have occurred throughout the country, and much damage has been done. Several wrecks are reported, and many watering-places have suffered severely from the inroads of the sea. The Government vessel *Souffleur* was sunk off Brest on Monday, through damages received in endeavouring to aid a distressed Russian ship. It having been found impossible to raise the Charles Dickens, in consequence of her having been broken in two by the gales, her destruction by torpedoes has been decided on.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has received a letter from Don Carlos, containing a proposal that, in the event of hostilities with the United States on account of Cuba, there should be a truce between the Carlist and the Royal forces. Don Carlos promises in that case to defend the provinces he occupies and the Cantabrian coast. He at the same time states that he maintains unalterably his right to the crown, and still retains the hope of one day placing it upon his head. The Madrid papers make merry over the proposal; and the *Cronista* says that the war will speedily be brought to a conclusion, either by the submission of the Carlists or by force of arms.

Advices from Barcelona state that the forces of Castells, the chief Carlist leader, have been defeated and dispersed, seventy-three of his men taking refuge in French territory, and that Castells has disappeared. In one day 548 Carlists, including several leaders, begged to be amnestied.

A British brigantine, recently driven by stress of weather to put into Guetaria, was fired at by the Carlist batteries, under the impression that she was an Alfonsoist vessel, and struck in several places. No one on board, however, was hurt.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies resumed its sittings on Monday. Signor Minghetti, the President of the Council, submitted the accounts for 1874, together with the report of the Audit Court relating thereto. The Minister asked that the preliminary estimates for 1876 should be discussed before the above accounts, and to this the House agreed.

By Royal decree, the Italian Committee of the Philadelphia Exhibition is to receive a state subsidy of 190,000 lire.

The trial, which has been going on at Rome for several weeks, of certain persons accused of murdering Signor Sonzogno, the editor of the *Capitale*, was brought to a close last Saturday. Luciani, Frezza, Armati, Farina, and Morelli were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and Scarpelli was acquitted.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A special invitation from the Emperor of Russia has been accepted by the Archduke Albrecht to be present at the celebration of St. George's Day at St. Petersburg.

Official returns for the first nine months of the present year show that the Hungarian revenue exceeds by 5,000,000 fl. that of the same period of last year, while the expenditure for the corresponding time has been 12,000,000 fl. less.

RUSSIA.

Military preparations are announced from St. Petersburg, and it is said that all the troops in the south of Russia are in readiness for active service.

General Kaufman returned on the 3rd inst. to Tashkend from Khojend, where he had left an independent force to watch a portion of the population of the Khanate of Khokand. For the better security of the frontiers of this district, the fortress of Machram had been occupied by the Russians.

EGYPT.

According to the balance-sheet presented by the Minister of Finance to the Council of Ministers assembled under the presidency of the Khedive, the expenditure of the year ending September was £10,796,386; the revenue, £10,812,787.

It is reported that three army corps have been marched into Abyssinia.

Mr. Charles Fox Frederick Adam, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Washington, has been appointed a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The statue of the first King of the Belgians, which is to be erected at Mons, opposite the railway station, has been cast in bronze at Montrouge, near Paris.

Mr. Stanford, of Charing-cross, has published a very clear map of India, indicating the probable route of the Prince of Wales, the towns he is expected to visit, and the estimated date of his arrival in each.

A railway collision has taken place in Sweden, by which six persons were killed and twelve injured. Among the latter was the Belgian Minister, who was, however, only slightly hurt. Seven carriages were broken to pieces.

An interruption has occurred in the Eastern Company's cable between England and India, somewhere in the Red Sea, and it is not expected to be in working order in less than a month. The only available means of communication with India which is left is by the Indo-European Company's wire.

Guibord's funeral at Montreal passed off quietly on Tuesday. The funeral procession was escorted by military and police. It proceeded unmolested from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Guibord being quietly buried in an ordinary coffin, the large stone sarcophagus not being used.

Brigham Young has been condemned in the District Court of Utah to pay 9500 dollars alimony to one of his wives, and to be imprisoned until that sum and the costs of the suit are paid. He has been arrested, and, according to the latest intelligence, remains in custody in his own house.

On the 19th ult. a meeting was held at Capetown, at which it was resolved that at present it would be impolitic on the part of the colony to take share in the conference proposed by Lord Carnarvon. At a meeting held at Simon's Bay a resolution was passed that the conference should be held soon, and the Cape Colony be represented.

The Colonial Office has received some further information respecting the murder of Mr. Birch, which took place while that gentleman was in his bath, and happened during an affray which followed on a Malay tearing down a proclamation at Passir Sala. The principal chiefs of Perak are reported to remain unshaken in their loyalty, and the disturbances are confined to a limited area.

Mr. D. Chinery, the late Chargé d'Affaires of Liberia, has received letters announcing a battle on Oct. 10, when the Government troops were repulsed, with the loss of twelve killed and sixty wounded. Some of the wounded were afterwards killed, and their heads and right hands cut off to be dried and kept as trophies of war. The bodies were quartered and eaten by some of the native warriors. Six houses were burned. Great distress prevailed, and an earnest appeal is made to Mr. Chinery for old clothes and medical stores.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

The exhibition at the gallery, 168, New Bond-street, seems to be more limited, both in the number and the selection of the works, than on former occasions. The interest, however, is well sustained for those who would make or renew acquaintance with works of Corot and a few of his imitators, and with some other phases of recent French art.

By the lately deceased master Corot there are several examples which show once more how slight the material means, how little of servile imitation or detail, are requisite to furnish a picture, or, at least, a delicious pictorial suggestion, if accompanied by taste in the choice of theme, grace in execution, and genuine sympathy with Nature in her more poetic aspects. That Corot had these attributes, that he was besides one of the few original artists of our day, is evident, especially in his more important efforts, such as "The Lake of Nemi" (57), an elegant classical well-known picture. In this instance the still, solemn twilight effect obviously justifies a careful suppression of detail. "A Windy Day" (35) also evinces with what directness Corot seized the leading motive or sentiment of each subject. "A Country Land" (38), "La Rochelle" (30), and other minor works are nice—we think the word "nice" adequately descriptive. It must be felt by those who are not mere partisans that a large proportion of the thousands of sketches which Corot threw off are really too limited, too monotonous, too conventional. A right note of atmospheric effect is almost certain to be struck, and an agreeable impression thus produced; but the observation and artistic sense are not satisfied, to say nothing of the judgment. If the thing was worth doing at all, it was worth doing more completely. As might naturally be expected, the practice of Corot has had a mischievous influence upon his followers, a few of whom are here represented. Where the master is vague, these are empty; and handling that is suggestive, however indefinite, is replaced by mannerism which, at second hand, is apt to become altogether meaningless.

Daubigny, likewise, conveys broad impressions of nature, with, however, more realistic solidity and chromatic variety; but he is betrayed sometimes by his dashing handling. A closed wood scene in Valmondois (23) is a pleasing as well as somewhat novel example. Madame M. Cazin, who has many pictures here widely diverse in merit, illustrates both what is admirable, and (as we must add) the reverse, in that section of the French school which teaches that everything should be sacrificed to breadth and tone. This artist's works are too often ignoble in choice of subject. She has, however, a large, finely-composed "Storm on the French Coast" (117); but, unfortunately, it fails of the intended impressiveness owing to the impossible hues of sullied yellow, red, and crimson in the sky. On the other hand, despite more false colour, there are in some of the smaller pictures passages of singularly truthful tone in relation to light and shade. M. Lhermite's "The Vintage" (25), "Sheep-Washing" (29), and "Cathedral—Morlaix" (47), have a certain grim truth and effectiveness; but they would tell better in simple black and white, for we then should not feel the deficiencies of the colouring. A similar remark applies to sober pictures of rustic life by Bellingier. In the same category as regards pathetic feeling, though finer in workmanship, may be placed Jules Breton's "Paysanne" (42), a half-length of a girl in whose face are touching traces of hardship and exposure, which seem, however, to heighten rather than obscure a spiritual beauty that is yet consistent with the homely character of the Bretonne type. A solemn, pathetic sentiment makes itself felt, too, in Muncak's vigorous autumnal wood scene, called "Fallen Leaves" (115).

F. Roybet is strongly represented, though, as usual, he deals in nothing more intellectual than ugly models in sumptuous costumes with gorgeous accessories, such as the dandy musketeer (4) strutting in Court regimentals, or the peculiarly sinister "Buveur" (37) in similar attire, or the page-boy (21), also in gay costume of the seventeenth century, fingering a richly-inlaid arquebus. But the powerful colouring, and the daring, Velasquez-like brushwork which distinguish these splendid groupings of costly draperies, rich armour, arms, and plate, give them high rank, technically considered. "The Champs Elysées" by E. Duez, and ballet-girls in "The Practising Rooms" (99) by E. Degas, are sketches noticeable for their *chic*, the latter also for chiaroscuro. By Gérôme, Leys, and A. Stevens there are small pictures, but not worthy of their reputation. We should mention in conclusion, and with commendation, cattle-pieces by Van Marcke, a little study of "Haymaking" (6) by Alma Tadema, and flower-pieces by Fantin, though the latter are not equal in purity of colour and crispness of touch to former works.

Our annual art-show at Burlington House is virtually a national exhibition, like the Salon at Paris; but the rights of the general body of exhibitors are regarded very differently in the two capitals. Our Royal Academicians have voted themselves the right (though seldom taken full advantage of) to have eight works each exhibited in the best places. At Paris, each artist, without distinction, has hitherto not been permitted to exhibit more than three works. But a French fine-art commission, nominated by the Minister, is now considering the question whether each artist should not be limited to exhibit only two, or even only one work.

The French Administration of Fine Arts has taken judicial proceedings against the proprietors of a number of paintings and pieces of sculpture which still remain in the Palace of Industry from the last Salon. Among the latter were certainly several not worth the expense of removal.

The Prince of Wales will be asked to preside at the opening of a National Gallery which is to be established at Calcutta.

Mr. Holman Hunt has left England for Jerusalem, where he proposes to reside three years, in order to complete a large picture with numerous figures.

The Council of the British Archaeological Association are making an effort to save the well-known spire of St. Antholin's, Watling-street, which has been ordered to be demolished by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The spire is one of Sir C. Wren's best designs, and an ornament to the City, while the area it occupies is but a few yards.

The Burlington Fine-Arts Club announce for their next exhibition the collective works of William Blake. The possessors of any drawings, or other works, are asked to communicate with the honorary secretary. Mr. Linnell, sen., is, we believe, the owner of one of the most extensive collections of the works of Blake in England.

Mr. W. F. Valance, a landscape painter, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, in the room of Mr. Sam Bough, who was recently promoted to the rank of Academician.

The Liberals of Bury St. Edmunds, on Monday evening, presented Mr. Hardcastle, formerly one of the members for the borough, with an elegant pair of silver candelabra in recognition of his Parliamentary and personal services.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ash, Henry Charles, to be Vicar of Repps-with-Bastwick, Norfolk.
 Atherig, Mackay, James; Assistant Chaplain of the English Church, Rue Martouf, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris.
 Alford, G.; Chaplain to the Asylum for Orphan Girls, Montpelier, Bristol.
 Brock, H. F.; Prebendary of Givendale and Canon of York.
 Browne, Walter Elliott; Rector of the Eliensis Mediet of West Walton and Rector of the Lewes Mediet of West Walton.
 Budder, J. F.; Assistant Diocesan Inspector; Diocesan Inspector for Chester.
 Bazeley, W.; Rector of Matson, Gloucestershire.
 Binley, Edward Hornby; Vicar of Ellastone with Stanton, Staffordshire.
 Bowly, Charles Edward; Chaplain at Honfleur, France.
 Buck, George Peter; Vicar of Arminghall, Norfolk.
 Bull, Thomas Williamson; Perpetual Curate of Paulton.
 Burton, Roger Taylor; Vicar of Great Tey, Essex.
 Campbell, Colin; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Hatfield, Herts.
 Campbell, Dawson; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Ware, Herts.
 Clarke, John Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Whitchurch.
 Coape-Arnold, H. F. J.; Vicar of St. Philip and St. James's, Neston.
 Coopland, Thomas Paul; Perpetual Curate of Eastville and Midville.
 Crennelin, William De La Cherois; Vicar of Pawlett.
 Curteis, R. W.; Vicar of the District Church of St. Mark, Rotherfield.
 Curwen, Edward Hasell; Rector of Plumland, Cumberland.
 Dundas, Charles L.; Vicar of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
 Flynn, Thomas Henry; Perpetual Curate of Wibsey.
 Forster, Francis; Perpetual Curate of Llanfrecfa.
 Gillum, Sidney George; Rector of Pentridge, Dorset.
 Goodwin, George Septimus; Vicar of Westhall, Suffolk.
 Guest, George William; Subchanter of York minster.
 Hare, Henry Bassano; Rector of Elm.
 Hawkins, Robert M'Leod; Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk.
 Hebert, Charles; Vicar of Ambleside, Westmoreland.
 Heywood, Nathaniel; Rector of St. Michael's, Bristol.
 Hilton, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Wellington.
 John, Frederick Pigot; Rector of Oaksey, Wilts.
 Lloyd, B.; Perpetual Curate of Llandogo and Curate of Whitebrooke.
 McComick, Joseph; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull; Rural Dean of Hull.
 MacLaverly, Alexander; Perpetual Curate of Llanvaenor.
 Marshall, James; Vicar of Pytton, Oxon.
 Medley, John Bacon; Rector of Orchardleigh-cum-Lullington.
 Miles, Usher Beere; Vicar of Ashkam Richard.
 Morgan, Richard James; Vicar of Bryncoedfor, Merionethshire.
 Morris, Charles; Vicar of Ston Easton-cum-Farrington, Gurney.
 Nicholson, Patrick Charles; Domestic Chaplain to Lord Saltoun.
 Nolloth, C. F.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Chesham, Bucks.
 Ommoney, G. D. W.; Curate of Whitchurch; Vicar of Draycot.
 Palmer, Ven. Arthur; Vicar of Ponsonby, Cumberland.
 Parker, C. H.; Rector of Compton, Diocese of Quebec.
 Pelham, Hon. F. G.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley.
 Phillips, Sidney; Vicar of Monmouth.
 Pollock, Jeremy Taylor; Vicar of Brigham, Cumberland.
 Procter, George Allen; Vicar of Christ Church, Hatherden, Hants.
 Ponsoby, Hon. W. W. B.; Rector of Marston Bigot.
 Roberts, William; Perpetual Curate of Wiggington, Herts.
 Ross, D. P.; Rector of Drayton Bassett, Tamworth.
 Robinson, Frederic; Assistant Curate and Precentor of St. Mary's and Allhallows', Wallingford.
 Salt, Edward; Rector of Standon, Staffordshire.
 Saunders, J. C. K.; Rector of Friesthorpe-with-Snarford, Lincolnshire.
 Seymour, Henry; Rural Dean of Bingham.
 Shepherd, Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.
 Simpson, Richard Barlow; Assistant Chaplain of Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Training College, Fishponds.
 Stott, Samuel Walter; Vicar Choral of York Cathedral.
 Stuart, William Cashel; Vicar of All Saints', South Cave.
 Spence, H. D. M.; Honorary Canon in Gloucester Cathedral.
 Tate, Charles Richmond; Rector of Trent, Somerset.
 Taylor, Charles Reeve; Curate of Christ Church, Ealing.
 Trow, Isaac William; Vicar of Cookham Dean, Maidenhead.
 Tyson, W. Whitridge; Perpetual Curate of Butterton, Staffordshire.
 Walker, S. R. M.; Perpetual Curate of Seathwaite, Lancashire.
 Warbreck, Edmund; Vicar of Stapenhill, Staffordshire.
 Way, W. H. B.; Rector of Duntbourne Abbots, Gloucestershire.
 Western, William Thomas; Vicar of Mapperley, Derbyshire.
 White, John Benny; Rector of Puddington, Devon.—*Guardian*.
 Watson, J. W.; Vicar of Newburgh; Diocesan Inspector for Chester.

The Rev. E. J. Barnes, Vicar of Christ Church, Lowestoft, has been presented by his parishioners with an address and a handsome testimonial as a token of their esteem and respect.

The Rev. Canon Barry, of King's College, conducted the first Divine service in the chapel attached to the new Hospital for Sick Children, on Thursday. This chapel, which is the gift of an unknown benefactor, is built from the designs of Mr. Edward M. Barry.

The Bishop of Chichester, on Wednesday morning, instituted the Rev. Robert Ingham Salmon to the new parish of St. Martin, containing a population of 7000, which has been founded in the north end of Brighton. The parish is provided with a handsome church, accommodating 1500 worshippers, and containing a magnificent reredos. This church cost about £20,000, and was built by the Rev. Arthur Wagner and his brother, as a memorial to their deceased father, who was fifty years Vicar of Brighton. The church is entirely free and open. There are no endowments, the clergy relying principally upon the offertories for stipends and expenses.

The annual general court of the governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held, on Thursday week, at their house, 2, Bloomsbury-place, pursuant to charter from Charles II., when several noblemen and gentlemen who, as stewards of the anniversary festival or otherwise, had each contributed £31 10s. or more to the funds of the charity, were elected life governors. The governors then proceeded to elect for the ensuing year the court of assistants, by whom the affairs of the corporation are managed; and thereupon the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chelmsford were re-elected president and vice-president, and Mr. Pownall, Archdeacon Jennings, and Mr. Alderman Finnis treasurers. Mr. Baker, the registrar, having reported that five vacancies had occurred amongst the other members of the court, the following gentlemen were elected to fill such vacancies:—The Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart., the Rev. William Tennant, Mr. J. D. Allcroft, the Hon. J. J. Carnegie, and Mr. John Frederick France. During the past year 239 clergymen and 187 widows and single daughters were assisted by grants, as also 298 children towards their education, outfit, and start in life; and 712 other widows and aged single daughters received pensions; making a total of 1436 individuals timely and substantially helped by the funds of the corporation in one year.

The usual monthly meetings of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels were resumed on Monday at 7, Whitehall—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Birchcliffe, in the parish of Lindley, near Huddersfield; East Murton, in the parish of Dalton-le-Dale, near Sunderland; Liscard, in the parish of Wallasey, near Birkenhead; and Shrewsbury, All Saints. Rebuilding the churches at Guildford, St. Nicholas, Surrey; Knighton, Radnor; and Lower Sapay, near Worcester. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Belstone, near Okehampton; Branston, near Lincoln; Brigstock, near Thrapstone; Castle Donington, near Derby; Durham, St. Mary-le-Bow; Llanwnen, near Lampeter; Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. John; Peterborough, St. Mary; and Rimpington, near Sherborne. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards enlarging the churches at Croydon, St. Andrew, Surrey; Reading, Christ Church; St. Sithney, near Helston, Cornwall; and Watlington, Oxon, were each increased. Grants were also made from the special school-church and mission-house fund towards building school or mission churches at Alnwick, Northumberland; Chatham, St. John, Kent; Cridding, St. Mary, in the parish of Womersley, near Pontefract, York;

and Brynmawr, in the parish of Llanelly, Brecon. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches of Wangford, Suffolk, and Thorp Arch, York.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a convocation held last week the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Mr. Monier Williams, M.A., Boyden Professor of Sanskrit. Dr. Williams is now in India, engaged upon work connected with the promotion of Indian studies in England.

At Balliol the Shakspeare prize has been adjudged to Mr. W. S. Sicher, exhibitioner; proxime accessit, Mr. C. E. Vaughan, scholar; and the Busby Theological Prize to Mr. R. R. Farrer, scholar. Mr. B. J. Glazebrook has obtained the Clothworkers' Exhibition of £50 a year "for the encouragement of the study of natural science."

At All Souls Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, Commoner of Balliol, has been elected to a fellowship; and Mr. T. E. Holland, Chichele Professor of International Law, has been elected to a "Professor Fellowship."

Mr. G. J. Griffiths, fifth wrangler of the present year, has been elected a Fellow of Christ's.

The sum of £1000 has been granted by Convocation towards the proposed restoration of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on the condition that the whole of the church be at the disposal of the University for its service.

An official notice has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor, by which undergraduates are forbidden to take part in or be present at any horse-race. Any breach of the statute is punishable by rustication for a term for the first offence, for a year for the second, and by removal from the University altogether for a third.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. James Stuart, of Trinity, has been elected to the newly established chair of Mechanics.

The number of students who have matriculated this term is 642. Of these one was entered as a nobleman and two as fellow-commoners. This is the largest number ever yet recorded in one term, and shows an increase of thirty-two as compared with the corresponding term of last year. The number matriculated from each college is as follows:—King's, 15; Trinity, 157; St. John's, 94; St. Peter's, 12; Clare, 25; Pembroke, 21; Caius, 34; Trinity Hall, 46; Corpus, 34; Queens', 16; St. Catherine's, 12; Jesus, 50; Christ's, 45; Magdalene, 15; Emmanuel, 23; Sidney, 16; Downing, 9; non-collegiate students, 18: total, 642.

At a meeting held at Trinity Lodge last week to consider the form of a memorial to the late Bishop Thirlwall a resolution was passed in favour of the establishment of a professorship of History, as being a more desirable form of memorial than scholarships; and the London committee are to be acquainted with this opinion.

The annual races for the Colquhoun Sculls took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The successful competitor was Mr. S. A. Saunders, of Second Trinity. The Freshmen's Athletic sports took place on Friday and Saturday. The results were not very favourable.

A report on the Higher Local Examination has been published, from which it appears that an examination under the scheme was held last June at Birmingham, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, and Rugby. 226 candidates presented themselves for examination, which, on the whole, was an improvement on the examination of the previous year. The answers given to the divinity, arithmetic, English history, English language, and literature questions showed a great improvement. The same remark applies to the papers on French and German. The examination in Latin was exceedingly weak, only six candidates taking the papers. In mathematics, the only subject in which any improvement on last year had been made was dynamics. In logic and political economy the candidates displayed a considerable grasp of the subjects, but in the natural sciences department the answers were far from satisfactory.

The local examinations begin, on Dec. 13, at 69 centres for boys and 54 for girls. The new centres are Wellington (New Zealand), Ipswich, Peckham, Probus, Burton-on-Trent, Casterton, Launceston, Milton-Mount, Sydenham, Totteridge, and Weymouth. The number of entries is 4435, 2883 boys and 1552 girls. The numbers last year were 4288, 2806 boys and 1482 girls.

LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who passed the recent M.B. Examination:—Second M.B. Examination—Pass List—First Division: George Henry Batterbury, King's College; Richard Legg Batterbury, King's College; George Garlick, University College; Henry Hetley, Guy's Hospital; Lewis John Hobson, University College; Jean Arthur Hullard, B. Sc., University College; Leander Starr Jameson, University College; Bennett May, Birmingham General Hospital and Sydenham College; William Rose, King's College; Herbert Alder Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Joseph Cooke Vercio, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Henry Voelcker, University College; Second Division: Thomas Wemyss Bogg, University College; Arthur Buchanan, Guy's Hospital; Edgar Reginald Legassick Crespian, Guy's Hospital; Eugene Crétin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Edward Maclean, University College; George Edward Moore, King's College; Frederick John Morton Palmer, Guy's Hospital.

Mr. Forster, M.P., was, on Saturday, elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

The sum of £1000 has been bequeathed to the University of Glasgow for the establishment of two bursaries—one in divinity and the other in medicine—by the late Mrs. Barbara Lauder or Marshall.

On Monday night the first of a course of lectures arranged by the professors of the University of St. Andrew was delivered here by Professor Nicholson, in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly, his subject being the laws of geological action. The scheme has been adopted in view of the establishment at some future time of an affiliated college. Special lectures will be delivered by Principal Tulloch and Principal Sharp on literature, and it has been decided that examination papers shall be issued for those who desire them, and certificates of merit granted under the seal of the University.

The Rev. J. E. Symms, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been elected by the Drapers' Company to the head-mastership and chaplaincy of Bancroft's School, London. Mr. Symms graduated as twenty-third wrangler in 1858, and for the last twelve years has been Vice-principal of the Bath Proprietary College.

A public meeting was recently held, at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, at which a draught scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the future management of Felstead Grammar School was discussed. Several modifications were suggested, and it was urged that the long services of the late Head Master, Mr. Grignon, should be rewarded with a pension. Mr. Latham promised to bring these suggestions before the commissioners.

EDUCATION.

Three speeches of note on educational topics were given on Thursday evening last week.

Prince Leopold distributed prizes to students of the Oxford School of Science and Art at the Townhall, and spoke at some length on the advantages from such studies as those which were pursued in the school. He read extracts from speeches of the late Prince Consort upon the subject, quoted statistics to show the progress made in the study of science and art during the last fifteen years, and pointed out that English designers were now largely employed in fields of labour formerly almost monopolised by foreigners. It must, he thought, be allowed that the Kensington School of Science and Art had not laboured in vain, and that they were not far from proving—if, indeed, the proof were not already furnished—that, notwithstanding the stern nature of our climate and the deadening effect it is said upon high authority to have upon the powers of the imagination, English men and women were showing themselves well capable of producing works of an undoubtedly high imaginative order.

Mr. Gladstone, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, distributed the prizes and certificates to the students of the Greenwich, Southwark, Vauxhall, Stepney, and Hoxton Science Classes. The right hon. gentleman dwelt at great length on the desirableness of "a sort of union or marriage of beauty and utility." Even from a practical point of view, he remarked, the two things were not opposed in the degree which many persons thought they were opposed. The high position which France held in the markets of the world was a position mainly and essentially due to the fact that from long culture and traditional application of the national mind they combined beauty with utility in the production of such objects as result from the industry of man. He admitted that there had been in this country of late a considerable revival of artistic feeling, but he feared that the modern commercial spirit was sometimes not favourable to it, and it was desirable that efforts should be made to give instruction in science so as to improve the knowledge of the British artist and workman, and enable him to hold his position in the markets of the world. The City companies, he thought, might usefully employ themselves in this work. "What (Mr. Gladstone said) was the object for which those companies are founded? Do you suppose they were founded for the purpose of having dinners once a year, once a quarter, or once a month? Do you suppose they were founded for the purpose of dealing out little sums of money to certain applicants and then having it recorded of them how much good they had done? Nothing of the kind. Eleemosynary works are noble works—among the noblest, indeed, given to men. But to be an eleemosynary work it must be the work of an individual, and not of a company. These companies were founded for the purpose of developing the crafts, trades, or 'mysteries,' as they were called. They were founded for the purpose of doing the very thing which the Government of the country, out of the taxes of the country, is now called upon to do—namely, applying their energies and intelligence to secure the great object which I described at the outset to be the application of human labour to all the purposes of industry in the most economical, effective, and beautiful manner." The right honourable gentleman, after remarking that in all matters connected with science and art he believed that the great object of Government should be, as far as possible, to evoke the energy and power that lie in local communities rather than to displace local communities from their natural sphere of agency, concluded by urging upon the working classes rather to strive to elevate their work than to seek to raise themselves and their children from a condition of hand labour to that of head labour. When a man had made his fortune in commerce, it was a vulgar thing for all the children of that man to endeavour to get out of commerce and disown their connection with it. If a man was a carpenter or stonemason, it was a poor and vulgar thing if his great object was to get his children out of his vocation. His first object should be to elevate his vocation and to see that better products came from his labour. That was the walk which was opened to him by Providence by his calling in life. Even from a commercial point of view this was the best course for him to pursue, for the value of manual labour was almost universally rising and that of head labour falling.

A third meeting for the distribution of prizes was held at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. The Lord Chief Justice presided, and spoke of the value of intellectual and moral training, not only as affording men the means of promoting their interests in the various departments of professional existence to which they may devote themselves, but of enabling them to lay up a store of happiness and enjoyment in the future, of which nothing, as long as their minds remained, could possibly deprive them. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, his Lordship remarked that he did not think English composition held quite so prominent a place in the examinations at the institution as it ought to occupy. No one valued more highly than he did classical attainments; but he knew of no study more valuable to an Englishman than the study of English. He proposed, therefore, with the permission of the institution, to offer for competition on the next occasion a prize of twenty guineas for a piece of English composition, with this condition—that the subject of the composition should be the claim which Dr. Birkbeck, the founder of the institution, had upon the country for having founded it. The meeting was also addressed by Lord Hampton, Mr. Justice Denman, Lord Francis Hervey, M.P., Mr. Hopwood, M.P., Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. Bristowe, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The Corporation of the City of London has voted 500 guineas in aid of the enlargement of the Borough-road Training College, rendered necessary by the demand for teachers.

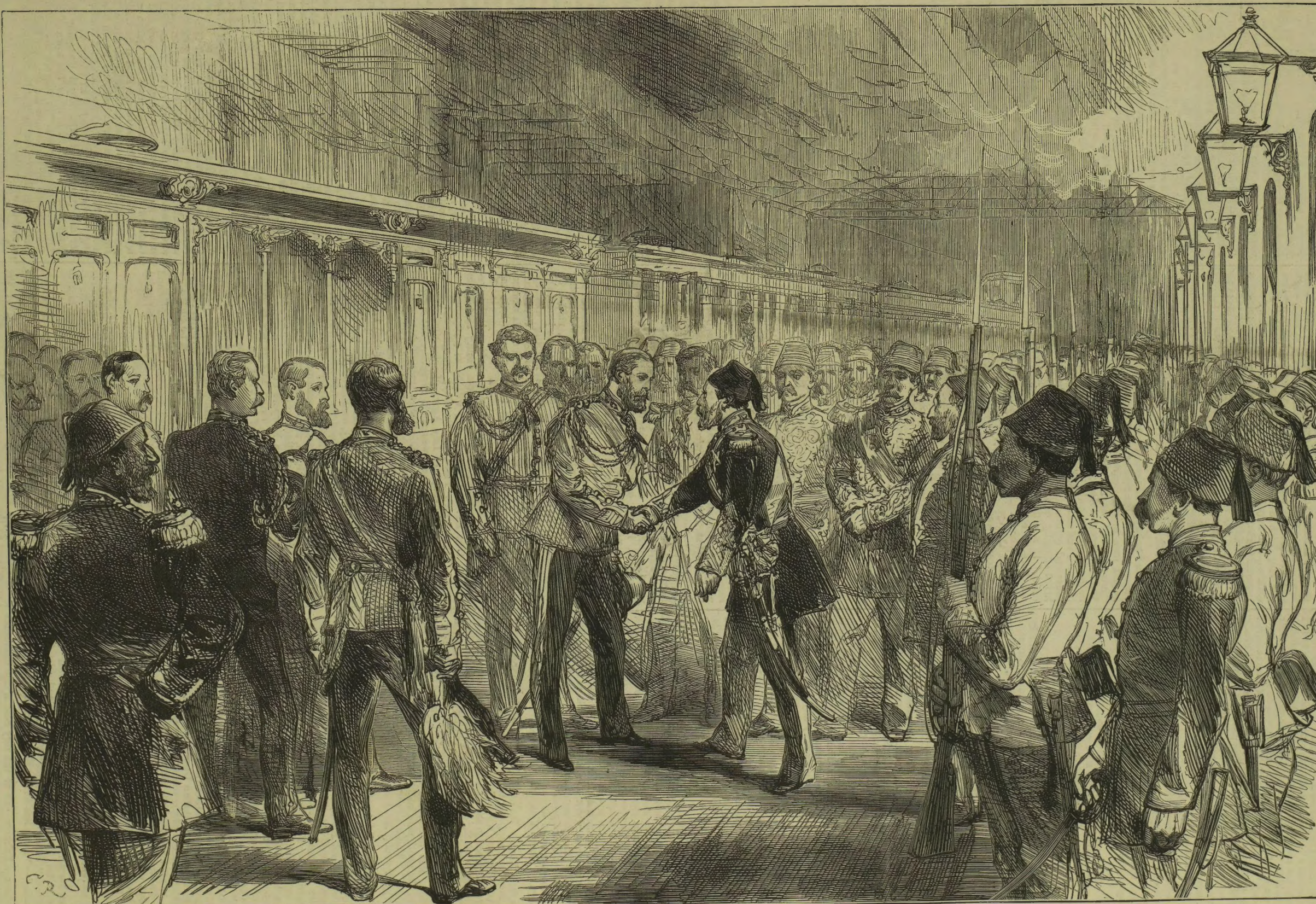
The Leeds School Board has adopted a report in favour of religious teaching in all their schools, to consist of a hymn every morning, followed by a short prayer (always including the Lord's Prayer), and a Bible lesson.

Mr. James Thomas Stewart Richardson has been appointed secretary to the Order of the Thistle, in the room of Sir John Stewart Richardson, Bart., resigned.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., on Monday, opened the course of lectures arranged by the local working men's club at Dundee, giving a sketch, physically and politically, of the Suez Canal. He was proud to say that he was one of a small minority of the House of Commons who were favourable to the scheme many years ago, and characterised the accomplishment of the undertaking as one of the most remarkable achievements of engineering skill, and exceedingly complimentary to French genius.



THE PRINCE'S ROUTE TO INDIA: EL KANTARA, SUEZ CANAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE BY THE KHEWVE AT THE CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Worshipful Company of Stationers have long since excised from the venerable almanack of "Francis Moore, Physician," that prophetic portion which amused everybody and could scarcely do harm to anybody who was not a born simpleton. One scarcely knows whither to go for political and social predictions of the good old sort—I mean wars, rumours of wars, plagues, famines, earthquakes, deaths of princes and potentates, and the like—nowadays. Vaticinatory hieroglyphics are at a discount, seemingly; and you are fain to fall back upon the crudely audacious forecasts of those wonderful journals which, "on the very highest authority," assure their amazed readers that "war against China will be declared next Wednesday," or that "the Preobajinski Guards have received orders to cross the Turkish frontier." Is the world really threatened with a general war? Who can tell? There is certainly a very villanous smell of saltpetre in the air, coupled with a universal uneasiness in the minds of men which seems even to have reached the illustrious party lately holiday-making at Poonah.

Meanwhile one turns to the "Old Moore's Almanacks," to "Nostradamus," and "Merlinus Anglicus," in quest of something comforting in the mystical line. Or suppose, for a change, you open your "Hudibras" and read the account of the prodigies predicted by Sidrophel. You read—

Has he not pointblank foretold
Whatso'er the close committee would?
Made Mars and Saturn for the Cause
The Moon for fundamental laws.

* * *
The Scorpion take the Protestation
And Bear engage for Reformation?

The Bear engaging for Reformation exercises me mightily from a symbolical point of view; for, laying down Butler, I take up the modern "Hudibras"—this week's "Punch," in fine—and I behold a cartoon of "the Bear"—and such a bear as only Mr. John Tenniel can draw—crowned, grisly, licking his lips for the things which do not belong to him, and who is pressing his attentions on poor fez-capped Turkey, and "engaging her for Reformation" in the most affectionately-threatening manner. There is more in Sidrophel (*alias* the impudent astrologer, Dr. William Lilly) than may be ordinarily imagined.

More inundations! and once more the riverain districts of South London have been submerged. To anyone who follows the profession of journalism, and who possesses a retentive memory, it is disheartening—it is wellnigh heartbreaking—to have to tell over again the old story of streets and lanes being flooded, poor people being washed out of their dwellings, and the merchandise of the wealthy together with the chattels of the indigent being involved in common destruction. This instant inundation has been an autumnal one. Next year may come a spring "freshet;" but in scarcely any one of its main features probably will the miserable story vary. Brewers, printers, warehousemen, wharfingers, whose premises are on the Surrey side of the Thames, have lost, are losing, and will lose thousands of pounds' worth of property. Hundreds of families of hardworking mechanics, petty shopkeepers, and labourers have been washed out of house and home, and may be reduced to beggary. Kind-hearted clergymen and parochial authorities form relief committees; and the public send in subscriptions liberally. Still, such an alleviation of the evil can be but partial and temporary. There is but one remedy. It has been insisted upon over and over again by the press; and has been, of course, either sneered at as "sensational," or contemptuously disregarded. *Thoroughly embank the southern shore of the river, from Putney to Greenwich, and keep that embankment in good repair, and there will be no more inundations in South London.* Read, not one, but all the historians of London diligently and appreciatively, and you will find that 1800 years ago the whole of the district between Tooley-street and Battersea-fields was more than a marsh, more than a swamp; it was a lagoon, a "back water" of the Thames itself. The Romans, in the first century of our era, did really and efficiently embank this low-lying region; and what the Romans could do can surely be done by Englishmen in the reign of Queen Victoria.

News from Rome. Do not be terrified by the apprehension that the news has anything to do with that horrible Sonzogno murder trial—a case which, in some of its features, bears a curious resemblance to the famous assassination, at Bristol, in the last century, of Sir John Dinely Goodere, by his brother, Captain Samuel Goodere. Yet even in that last-named grim history there is an element of the grotesque. Foote, the actor, was a relative of the Goodere family; and, on his first coming to London, was introduced in fashionable circles as "the nephew of the gentleman lately hanged in chains for murdering his brother." These strange credentials gained immediate popularity for young Mr. Foote.

The intelligence I have to note from the Eternal City is that on Monday last Signor Giuseppe Verdi, composer of the "Trovatore" and fifty more splendid musical productions, took the oath and his seat in the Italian Senate, his introducers being Count Mamiani and Signor Chiesi. Why not? Alexander Manzoni, author of "I Promessi Sposi," was an Italian senator. The composer Cherubini, the electricians Galvani and Volta, were senators of the Italian kingdom of Napoleon I.; and in the French Senate, under Napoleon III., the painter Ingres and the dramatist Scribe found honoured places. We manage these things differently in England. "Lord Costa," "Lord Benedict," "Lord Millais," "Lord Darwin," "Lord Carlyle" (only Thomas of Chelsea would decline the dignity) might be shocking to ears polite. Meanwhile it is possible that everybody has not heard a very good story concerning the illustrious composer who has just been made a member of the Italian Upper Chamber. In 1859, just prior to the outbreak of the war which wrested Lombardy from Austria, tremendous political excitement prevailed throughout the tiny Piedmontese kingdom; but the Government of Victor Emmanuel was compelled to be exceedingly cautious, and public manifestations of too outspoken a nature were rigidly suppressed. Patriotic aspirations found a curious safety-valve in the person of the great composer, who was then on a visit to Turin. Whenever he entered a theatre, concert-hall, or other place of popular assembly there arose a tremendous shout of "Viva Verdi!" Now, what did this mean? Widely-spread admiration for his genius? Something else. "Viva Verdi" was a double acoustic. Take "Viva" as one word, and then follow the initials of "Verdi," and you get "Viva Vittorio Emanuele, Ré d'Italia!"—"Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy."

Mr. George Belmore, one of the very best of the humorous comedians who adorned the British stage, died in New York on Monday last, after a long and painful illness. Brief as had been his sojourn in America, and dolorous as, in his latter days, the exercise of his talents had become to him, he had gained golden opinions from all sorts of people on the other side of the Atlantic. He was an intensely droll actor, but by no means a farcical one in the grimacing and mountebanking sense.

Old playgoers used to say that Mr. Belmore reminded them now of the elder Emery, now of "little" Knight, now of "Jerry Sneak" Russell. So far as my own recollections extend, the deceased comedian brought back to my mind Liston, Oxberry, and Wrench.

Few will deny to the management of the Alexandra Palace the possession of great pluck in suggesting new modes of attracting the public patronage, and of untiring ingenuity in devising means for gratifying the pilgrims to Muswell-hill, who, like the ancient Athenians, are perpetually demanding "some new thing." Sir Edward Lee's latest project is to hold, early in December next, a grand exhibition of dolls and dolls' houses, not only with a view towards pleasing the thousands of children who may be expected to post to the Alexandra Palace towards Christmastide, but of encouraging and stimulating a very important branch of art-manufacture. Prizes are to be awarded for the best sets of dolls' clothes, to be made by children according to the rules laid down in Cassell's *Little Folks Magazine*; for dolls completely attired; and for the most meritorious puppets, both as regards modelling and manufacture, of home or foreign production, and in which the material shall be wax, porcelain, wood, rags, or indiarubber. Additional prizes are likewise to be awarded for dolls' houses and furniture.

The "unhappy nobleman" now languishing in Dartmoor prison (owing to the opinion entertained of his case by twelve honest men in the Court of Queen's Bench) has been duly "interviewed" by Mr. Guildford Onslow and Dr. Kenealy. We may expect to see in print during the next few days, and in the usual organs, a repetition of the usual tirade of stale invective and unfounded assertions; and then, for the sake of peace and quietude, it is to be hoped that nothing more will be heard officially of the "unhappy nobleman" for a very long time. It is difficult to see of what the "nobleman" himself can have to complain. He has reduced his weight to the extent of about eight stone—a fact that would have made him a hero in the eyes of the late Mr. Banting; he is allowed to drink tea instead of "skilly" or gruel, which disagrees with him; and he is not compelled to scrub out his cell. Were any such indulgences extended to Mr. Barber, who was condemned, about five-and-twenty years since, to transportation for life for participation in a crime (the great will forgeries) of which he was subsequently proved to be entirely innocent? And, finally, when the graver labours of the day are over, the "nobleman" is permitted to relax his mind by classical study. He has already got so far as to transcribe a passage from the Latin *Delectus*. While he was about it he might have penned another quotation even more applicable to his case—"Vox clamante in deserto." G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The victory of Activity (7 st. 2 lb.) in the Liverpool Autumn Cup last week confirms the truth of the running in the Cambridgeshire, and shows that Mr. Howett was not far wrong when he backed the mare to win upwards of £50,000 in that race. On this occasion he supported her and Munden (7 st. 12 lb.) coupled, candidly telling his friends that the pair would be first and second—a remarkable prediction which would undoubtedly have been realised, had not Munden been eased when Activity had the race in hand. Old Peto (7 st. 4 lb.) was, therefore, second on sufferance, and the favourite, Genuine (7 st. 1 lb.), who showed great lack of stamina, a very moderate third. Thunder (9 st. 2 lb.) found the weight and the heavy ground together too much for him; while Grey Palmer (6 st. 2 lb.) and Harmonides (6 st.) never showed to much advantage. On Friday the Great Lancashire Handicap was the principal event of the day, and the success of Peto (7 st. 12 lb.) over fourteen opponents, confirmed the excellence of Activity's performance of the previous day. Dalham (7 st. 10 lb.), the winner of the City and Suburban, was second; but, though Genuine (7 st. 5 lb.) was once more heavily backed, he showed to even less advantage than in the Cup. The Craven Steeple-chase, one of the few jumping events of the week, fell to Daybreak (11 st. 7 lb.), ridden by Mr. Dalglish, one of the most successful gentlemen jockeys of the day. One of the features of the meeting was the wonderful riding of Archer, who secured no less than nine victories out of fifteen mounts; and, as several of his winners started at long prices, his persistent followers must have had a very remarkable week.

Many horses engaged at Liverpool journeyed on to Shrewsbury, and the success of the first two days racing there gives promise that Mr. Frail's gathering will be as prosperous as ever. The Queen's Plate, on Tuesday, brought out three celebrities in the shape of Lily Agnes, Louise Victoria, and Gang Forward. The horse was made favourite, but he gave way at the distance, and, after a magnificent struggle between the two mares, John Osborne landed Lily Agnes a winner by a short head, thus entirely reversing the form at Newmarket, where she was unplaced to Louise Victoria. The riding of Osborne and Constable deserves the highest commendation, and no prettier struggle has been seen his season. Ceruleus (6 st. 1 lb.), another animal that finished behind Sutton in the Cambridgeshire, fairly ran away with the Great Shropshire Handicap, in which Grey Palmer (6 st. 5 lb.) once more disappointed his party. Ceruleus is an own brother to the illustrious Blue Gown, and, as he was a June foal, he has run this year at a great disadvantage, and is likely to show better form next year. The Newport Cup was a virtual gift to Lowlander, as Lizzie Distin, smart filly as she is, could never make him gallop, in spite of the 37 lb. she received.

For once the old adage that "youth will be served" has proved fallacious, and on Monday afternoon Joseph Sadler gave R. W. Boyd fourteen years' and any number of lengths beating for the sculling championship of England. Boyd is probably the stronger of the two; but in skill, style, and everything else that goes to make a sculler, he cannot be compared with the veteran, and long before Hammersmith Bridge was reached all interest in the race had ceased. We understand that Sadler will now retire; but, unless Boyd makes great improvement, he will not be the next champion.

At a public reading at Torquay on Saturday, Mr. Salisbury was observed to be sitting in an erect position for some time among the audience, and as his motionless appearance attracted notice, a doctor was called, and he pronounced him to have been dead over an hour.

The annual Colston Festival at Bristol took place last Saturday, when the Anchor (Liberal), the Dolphin (Conservative), and the Grateful (Neutral) Societies respectively honoured the memory of Bristol's philanthropist. The total of the collections at the three meetings was £2769.

Connected with the recent festivities on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., a banquet was, on Monday evening, held at Hawarden, at which the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was present, and spoke at some length in answer to the toast of "Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone," and Lord Selburne spoke to the toast, "The Houses of Parliament."

NEW BOOKS.

The fourth volume of M. Guizot's *History of France*, translated by Robert Black, M.A. (Sampson Low and Co.), has lately appeared. Its intrinsic interest, its handsome appearance, its profuse and masterly illustrations, due, for the most part, to the powerful pencils of M. A. de Neville and M. Philippoteaux, are such as have characterised the work from its commencement, and bid fair to characterise it to the end, now fast approaching, for the fifth and last volume is already announced by Messrs. Low and Co. as in course of preparation. To this fourth volume a peculiar, melancholy interest attaches. Almost in the very act of dictating its last pages to his daughter M. Guizot breathed his last in his chosen retreat at Val-Richer. But though the master's hand, or rather, immediate agency, was thus lost to his labours, his plan, his directions, sometimes his very words, still survived to make the projected fifth volume scarcely less his own than if he had been spared to personally superintend its completion. The skeletons of the chapters had already been traced out; and the daughter above mentioned, who had habitually taken notes, and habitually expanded the notes she had taken, of those "Tales of a Grandfather" with which M. Guizot had been wont to instruct and delight his grandchildren, had been frequently recommended by him to undertake, should the grievous occasion which has occurred occur, the conclusion of a task wherein he had been many a time indebted to her filial assistance in refreshing his memory with expressions, and facts, and comments originally gathered from his own lips. The spirit, therefore, and, it may be added, a striking likeness in the method and the style, of M. Guizot will be found preserved, no doubt, to the very end of the fifth volume. It is with the fourth, however, that we are at present especially concerned. It commences with the regency of Mary de' Medici, following the deplorable death of Henry IV., and ends with the decease of Louis XIV., just when the "slow and grievous agony of olden France was about to commence." Truly a momentous period, bristling with personages, and scenes, and incidents, all, though regarded from the French point of view, almost as interesting to Englishmen as to Frenchmen. Mary de' Medici and her favourites, the fortunate and unfortunate Galigais, do not detain us long; they are soon thrust aside by the majestic figure of Richelieu, overshadowing the very King his master, whose chief merit before history and before France is that he "knew his place" and, with whatever of heart-burning and jealousy he may have felt, kept it, retiring with a resignation not altogether devoid of bitterness, behind his Minister, who, in the words of Montesquieu, "made his Monarch play the second part in the Monarchy and the first in Europe; abased the King, but glorified the reign." By means of that commodious arrangement which is a prominent feature of M. Guizot's history we see the many-sided Richelieu, successively, under all his various aspects; in connection with the Court, in connection with the provinces, in connection with Catholics and Protestants, in connection with foreign affairs, in connection with men of letters, we have Cardinal Richelieu represented in each of those capacities, one after the other. Richelieu and Louis XIII. pass away; Mazarin and Anne of Austria take their places amidst a shower of missiles from the Fronde. But behind them already appears the youthful face of Louis XIV., half bashful and half haughty, partly afraid of Mazarin and partly grateful to him, but ever ruminating upon the Cardinal's career, and ever more and more disposed of his own accord to adopt the dying Cardinal's own advice—"Manage your affairs yourself, Sir; and do not raise any Premier Minister again to where your kindnesses have placed me." Louis XIV. would have no Premier Minister at all. Henceforth the King is the be all and end all, the alpha and the omega of his reign. Henceforth, to the conclusion of that reign, the history of France is divided with peculiar meaning, into portions of which the King himself is always and alone the head and front: it is Louis XIV., his wars and his conquests; Louis XIV., his wars and his reverses; Louis XIV. and the home administration; Louis XIV. and religion; Louis XIV., literature and art; Louis XIV. and the Court; Louis XIV. and death. Henceforth, *l'état c'est moi—the State means me, me, Louis XIV.* Henceforth, warriors, politicians, administrators, everybody, Turenne, Duquesne, Louvois, Colbert, and the rest, are, as it were, but items which go to make up the totality of Louis XIV. So stupendous an egotism would be magnificent, if it did not, in these days of iconoclasm, appear so inexpressibly ludicrous: the ill-starred Duchess of Burgundy, who died so young and so lamented, who was the pet of the Court and of Louis XIV. himself, put the King to great inconvenience, as he petulantly remarked, by meeting with an accident, because it interfered with his going about as he pleased. There is in this fourth volume a great deal that will be gratifying to Englishmen; they will appreciate the generous estimate formed of our William III.'s character, they will be pleased to find a French historian frankly showing how, in 1711, pacific England was of the utmost service to humiliated France, and they will read with delight the charming episodes, which bear evident marks of the author's most sympathetic labour, relating to the great writers and great painters Corneille, Racine, Molière, Boileau, La Fontaine, Le Poussin, Lebrun, Lesueur, Claude Lorraine, and others, whose birth made them Frenchmen, but whose genius has made them the friends of all the world. Nor will the thrice-told tale of the heroism and the sorrows of Port Royal be considered to have lost any of its elevating and touching tendencies in the pages of M. Guizot.

A coloured portrait of the Duke of Buccleuch, the verisimilitude whereof can be best attested by members of his own family, adorns the frontispiece of a large and handsome volume, entitled *The History of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body-guard for Scotland*, by James Balfour Paul (William Blackwood and Sons); and throughout the pages there are scattered portraits, coloured gorgeously, and bearing, no doubt, a speaking likeness to the originals, of noblemen and gentlemen who have at various times held various offices in that gallant company which, with bow and arrow like the Choctaw "braves," rallies round the Queen and defends her against all comers in the savage land of Scotland. But, besides portraits, there are other notable illustrations, having for their respective subjects silver arrows, punch-bowls and ladles, medals, badges, trophies, standards, gold sticks, and the Biggar jug, "a handsome claret-jug in silver, which was subscribed for and presented to the Royal Company by a number of gentlemen resident in or near the town of Biggar in 1852." The author's object was "to narrate the history of the Royal Company of Archers—now the Queen's body-guard for Scotland—from the time of its first institution, or at least from the period at which its earliest authentic records begin, down to the present time;" and it must be allowed that he has performed his task, so far as an "outsider" can judge, with admirable industry, care, geniality, pride, and fulness of detail. That he begins from the very beginning will be apparent when it is mentioned that he traces back the origin of the bow to a period much earlier than Homeric times and at least as early as Genesis; and his remark that "the use of the bow is undoubtedly of very ancient origin" is likely to

come upon the public with all the force of a new discovery. In other respects his work, for all its magnitude and magnificence, is less calculated to satisfy any public craving for information than to gratify the personal feelings of the members belonging to his "company" and to awaken the curiosity of all who, having been born under Sagittarius, feel an irresistible inclination to draw the long bow. To them the mists which obscure the earliest existence of the "company" will be as interesting as the clouds which hang around the hoary head of Mont Blanc; to them the traditions and anecdotes relating to the "company" will be a precious treasury more valuable than the literary stores of the Vatican; to them the lists of prize-winners will be a blazing scroll of glory; to them the scraps of generally execrable verse that has from time to time proceeded from the muse of the "company" will be as the dance-compelling strains of Amphion; to them the appendix, containing a "list of members admitted into the Royal Company of Archers from 1676" will be a long series of illustrious names; and to them, their attention and appreciation, the majestic volume must be more especially commended. On a supplementary leaf there is a curious account of a "match between a golf-ball and an arrow," played in 1874, corroborative of an account, given at p. 218, of a similar match, played some years before; in both cases the advantage remained with the arrow.

THE MAGAZINES.

A notice of this month's magazines appears at page 515, but the concluding portion of the article was inadvertently omitted, and we give it here:—

In *Belgravia's* pages we have to welcome Mr. Edward Sala, whose short, but lively, contribution, "My Uncle," goes far towards proving him "a chip of the old block." Mr. Sala has improved upon the ordinary routine of visitors to the "avuncular relative" by putting himself "up the spout." A careful criticism of Mr. Irving's *Macbeth* deserves study; and Mr. Estcourt's parallel between the press of 1832 and of 1874 is well worth reading, though we think that he over-estimates its brilliancy at the former period, and are sure that he exaggerates its tameness at the latter.

The *St. James's Magazine* has a peculiarly interesting paper of reminiscences of Napoleon at St. Helena, by one of his attendants. The hero this time gains by being contemplated through the eyes of the *valet de chambre*, Napoleon in private life being in some respects a more pleasing spectacle than Napoleon on the throne. The British Government also gains, it appearing evident that St. Helena was judiciously selected as the place of Napoleon's detention, and that he might have enjoyed a fair share of happiness but for his antipathy to Sir Hudson Lowe.

The *London Magazine*, a new venture, is a bark of slightest build, but freighted with really pretty trifles from the pens of Austin Dobson, Walter Thornbury, Lady Hardy, George Barnett Smith, and other good writers. In *All the World Over* we note the continuation of Ambrose Heath's pretty story, with some excellent sketches of travel. *London Society* boasts a really good novel, by the authors of "Ready-Money-Mortiboy;" and agreeable contributions by Miss Thomas, Miss Beale, and others.

We have also to acknowledge the New Monthly, the Victoria Magazine, the Popular Science Review, the Western, the Monthly Packet, Cassell's Magazine, Good Words, Chambers's Journal, the Practical Magazine, Scribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas, and the Sunday Magazine.

Two announcements of bequests to Liverpool charities have been made this week—one, by the will of Mr. John James Rowe, of £12,000; the other, by the will of Mr. James Houghton, of £8000.

Mr. Charles B. Vignoles, F.R.S., the eminent civil engineer, died at his country seat, Hythe, near Southampton, on Wednesday evening, after only a few days' illness, in his eighty-fourth year.

The committee—consisting of Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Louis Mallet—appointed to examine the competitive essays for the two prizes of £200 and £100 given by Mr. Edward Pease, of Darlington, with a view to elucidate and expound what is known as the opium trade, and the connection of our Government with it, have made their award. The first prize has been adjudged to Mr. Sproat, Agent-General for British Columbia; and the second to the Rev. F. S. Turner, secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

The volunteer returns, so far as they have been furnished to the War Office, show a considerable increase in the total number of efficient in the principal regiments.—Major-General M'Murdo distributed to the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, on Monday, prizes to the value of £483, including a challenge shield presented by the High Sheriff of Lancashire, Mr. John Pearson, which had been won a first time by the corps, and the Leigh challenge cup, which had been also borne off.—Several prize-meetings took place last week, among the most interesting being those of the 9th (West) Middlesex, the 26th Surrey, the 1st, 9th, and 16th Suffolk, the 13th Lincolnshire, the 1st Cheshire, and the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade.

In the *Times* there was a paragraph stating that the young City men desired an extension of the time during which the Guildhall Library is open. On this "J. B." writes to say that in Finsbury-circus there is a library in some respects far superior to the Corporation Library, which is open from ten in the morning till nine at night, and yet it is conspicuous for its emptiness. If those who desire to study will write a note to the librarian they will be put in the way of obtaining admission free of charge. This note brings forward Mr. Edward B. Nicholson, principal librarian and superintendent of the London Institution, who writes to the *Times*, concluding his letter thus:—"For a long time past the whole library has been undergoing a new and classified arrangement, and I was waiting until this work should be finished before inviting a large influx of readers. It is, however, now very near completion; nearly every important department has been arranged; and, since 'J. B.' has anticipated me in attracting public attention, it is best for me to strike while the iron is hot and tell readers that we are ready for them. We are doing all that our means will allow to fill up deficiencies and bring each department abreast of the day, and I hope that before long we shall be able to boast of one of the best arranged, best supplied, and best used libraries in the kingdom. For my own part, though my time is very far from unoccupied, I shall not grudge any amount of extra work which such a boast will involve. I may add that, if desired by any number of readers, the library will be kept open for another hour—that is, up to ten p.m. Let me, in conclusion, tell applicants that they can see a list of members (who grant cards of admission) at any time by calling at the London Institution, and let me ask them not to increase the correspondence which, in consequence of 'J. B.'s' well-meant suggestion that they should address me by letter, threatens to overwhelm me."

The Extra Supplement.

"GOING TO THE CAMPO SANTO."

The chief place of interment for the dead at Venice is situated on the neighbouring islet of Murano. In the picture (by Miss Clara Montalba) which has been engraved for us this week, a funeral barge, towed by one going before, appears to be conveying some lifeless body in its coffin, attended by the family mourners, the priests, and the members of a religious or charitable brotherhood, to the consecrated burial ground across the water. Tall and massive candles of wax—some held in the bare hand, others raised aloft in standard candelabra—betoken the sacred errand on which they are bound, as is customary in the Italian Church ceremonial upon other occasions; and these will probably be devoted afterwards to make up an offering at the altar. The proper standard of the parish church, or else of that ecclesiastical fraternity to which the assistant monks or friars belong, is supported by their priestly leader, and the simple cross is reared on high by one stationed at the prow of the vessel. In this guise it leaves the marble quay, passing before San Marco and the Riva dei Schiavoni, to emerge in the opening Lagoon; and there is something more consonant with the sad solemnity of a funeral, in such a mode of conveyance, than in the driving of a hearse and mourning carriages through our city streets. "The silent highway," as a poetical Londoner once called the Thames, is well used for this particular service at Venice.

THE CONGO EXPEDITION.

A detailed account of the recent operations of the West African naval squadron, under the command of Sir William Hewett, Commodore, H.M.S. *Active*, in chastising the pirates of the Congo river, was given with some illustrations in our last. The boat-parties sent up the river for that purpose, in the first week of September, were commanded by Captain Bradshaw, of H.M.S. *Encounter*, and by Commander Medlycott, of H.M.S. *Spitfire*, as second in command; there were two rocket and field force parties, under Lieutenant Nesham and Lieutenant Rolfe, of the *Active*; and two companies of Royal Marines, under Lieutenant Crozier. The gun-boats *Merlin*, *Foam*, and *Ariel*, and the Supply tender, also took part in this affair. The medical officer, Dr. Henry Fegan, C.B., who did such good service in the Ashantee expedition, merits further a large share of praise for taking care of the health of the men in those pestilential swamps and creeks. There was some fighting, but not much loss on the English side—namely, one man killed by a shot, five wounded, and two drowned. The natives were driven away from their villages, and the villages were set on fire. Our present illustration, from a sketch by an officer of the squadron, shows the landing party at Chengo crossing the creek by a bridge of boats.

THE GALES AND FLOODS.

Heavy storms and floods prevailed at the close of last week and the beginning of the present one all over the country, and inundated many towns and villages, making roads and streets impassable, causing a considerable amount of damage to property and some loss of life.

Waterside London has not escaped the visitation which has fallen on so many other parts of the kingdom. Early on Monday morning an unusually high tide, combined with the immense body of land-water in the river, caused great devastation, particularly along the southern banks, where streets and houses were several feet deep in water. The poor people were totally unprepared for it, and so rapid was the overflow that in many cases the sufferers, suddenly aroused from sleep by the inundation, were compelled to fly for their lives. Large quantities of coals have been distributed amongst the more necessitous of the sufferers; and, while in some of the damaged houses good fires are kept, others are so wrecked that rather than return to them the former occupants have gone to the workhouse. Relief committees have been promptly organised in the numerous districts throughout the country affected by the tides and floods, and the Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers.

When the tide had been falling for nearly an hour at Bridgwater, last Saturday morning, a tidal wave eight feet in height swept up the river Parrett, burst open the dock gates, and, passing along the quay, forced about twenty ships from their moorings. One of the vessels foundered and others were much injured.

From Ireland, too, we have reports of serious floods and considerable injury to property. One of these floods is in the valley of the Tolka, a river which runs at the north side of Dublin, near Drumcondra, which rose suddenly some feet, and flooded the whole district along its banks.

In Scotland several persons lost their lives during the late severe weather.

There have been several shipping casualties, and good service has been performed by many life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution.

The line between Swaffham and Watton was opened for passenger traffic on Monday.

A new fish, meat, and poultry market, forming part of an extensive scheme of local accommodation which the Corporation are carrying out, has been opened at Bradford.

The nomination for Mid-Surrey will take place on Tuesday next, at Kingston-on-Thames, and in case of a contest the polling will take place on the following Saturday.

Mr. Charles Thomas Newton, Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

The Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., has accepted the Secretaryship of the Board of Trade, in place of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who will become Judge Advocate-General, a post now occupied by the Right Hon. Stephen Cave.

The programme for the Eisteddfod of 1876 at Wrexham has now been arranged, and embraces Welsh and English subjects in poetry and prose; translations—Welsh, English, and Latin; music—vocal, instrumental, and composition; art, science, and history. Nearly £1000 will be given in prizes.

Miss Anne Dixon, of Holton Park, Lincolnshire, has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution £2000, to defray the cost and endowment of a life-boat station, on the Lincolnshire or Yorkshire coast, in memory of her late brother, Mr. Richard Roadley Dixon.

The Earl of Derby will visit Edinburgh on Dec. 17 and 18. On the 17th he will deliver the inaugural address as Rector of the University at two o'clock, and will attend a meeting under the auspices of the Working Men's Conservative Association in the evening. The freedom of the city will be presented to his Lordship on Saturday.

STONEWALL JACKSON AT RICHMOND.

In a late exhibition of the Royal Academy, one of the most conspicuous works of sculpture was the colossal bronze statue, by Foley, of this Southern-States hero of the American Civil War, which was almost the last completed work of the lamented artist. It has been sent to the State of Virginia, which was Jackson's native State, as a gift of admiring sympathy from a number of gentlemen in this country, who did not thereby intend to express any political predilection for the cause of Secession, or to disturb the general acquiescence now felt in the secure restoration of the Federal Union. Mr. Beresford Hope, in reply to some objections, has lately explained his own views in this respect; but it may be worth while to observe that the very inscription on the pedestal, "done A.D. 1875, in the hundredth year of the Commonwealth," should be read as an implied recognition of the national unity of the whole Great Republic, whose Declaration of Independence will be celebrated with a centenary festival next year. If the authors and patrons of this testimonial had meant to record a protest in favour of the Secession doctrine of State rights, they would surely have reckoned its date from the founding of Virginia, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

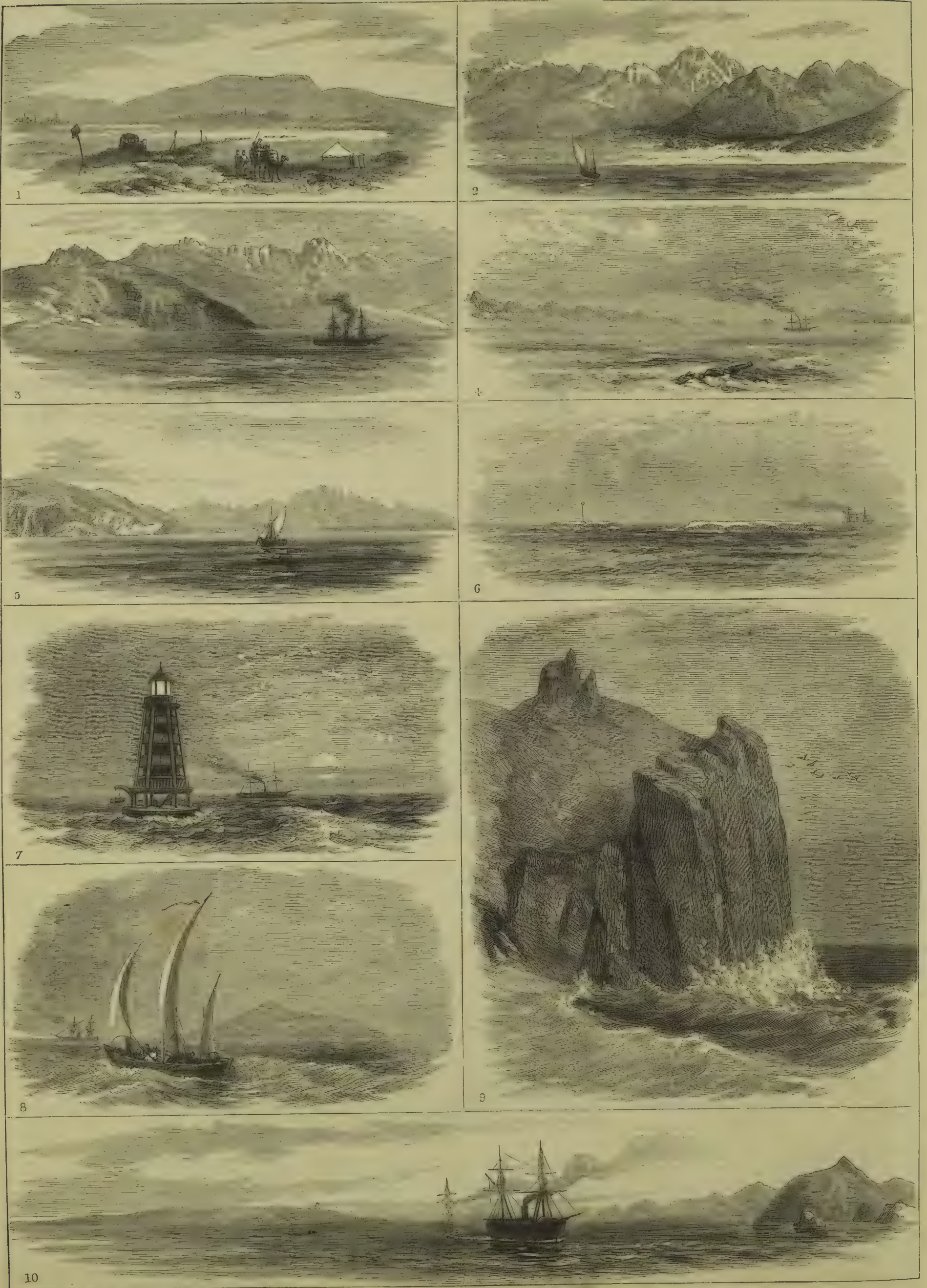
Our illustration shows the scene in front of the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond, on the 26th ult., when the statue of Jackson was unveiled, in the sight of many thousands of spectators, with sufficient formal ceremony and a great demonstration of popular feeling. The Capitol, a graceful building of 1790, in the style of the *Maison Carrée* at Nîmes, stands in its pleasant garden-grounds, where the fresh greensward and the foliage of the linden-trees agreeably set off the forms of architecture and sculpture. On one side is the Executive Mansion, the official residence of the State Governor; on the other side is the elaborate monument of George Washington, with supporting figures at the corners, by Thomas Crawford, an American sculptor at Rome. A triumphal arch, in the form of a castellated Norman gateway, was erected for this occasion at the entrance of the Capitol grounds. The survivors of the famous "Stonewall" Brigade, numbering about three hundred men, had been mustered under the command of General Walker, who succeeded General Jackson, when the latter received his fatal wound, in May, 1863. It will be remembered that Thomas Jefferson Jackson—that was his proper name—got the name of "Stonewall Jackson" from the remark that his brigade stood on the battle-field as steadfast as a stone wall. Many of these veterans, now ranked around the statue of their noble commander, were men who had lost a leg or an arm in the war; they did not, of course, appear in military uniform, as the Confederate Army is a thing of the past, but in their plain every-day clothes, as farmers, village tradesmen, and common artisans. Mrs. Jackson, the General's widow, who, with her little daughter, was there to meet her husband's old comrades, seemed quite overcome with emotion, remembering that they were in camp around the house at Chancellorsville, where she nursed him on his dying bed.

The proceedings were opened by Governor Kemper, himself a General in the Southern Army, with an address which was at once dignified, frank, and conciliatory, as being spoken in the presence of some representatives both of the Northern and of the Southern States:—

"Not for the Southern people only, but for every citizen of whatever section of the American Republic, this tribute to illustrious virtue and genius is transmitted to the coming ages, to be cherished, as it will be, with national pride as one of the noblest memorials of a common heritage of glory. Nay, in every country and for all mankind, Stonewall Jackson's career of unconscious heroism will go down as an inspiration, teaching the power of courage and conscience and faith directed to the glory of God. As this tribute has sprung from the admiration and sympathy of kindred hearts in another continent; as the eyes of Christendom have been turned to behold the achievements of the man; so will the heroic life here enshrined radiate back, to the remotest bounds of the world, the lessons its example has taught. It speaks to our fellow-citizens of the North, and, reviving no animosities of the bloody past, it commands their respect for the valour, the manhood, the integrity and honour of the people of whom this Christian warrior was a representative type and champion. It represents that unbought spirit of honour which prefers death to degradation, and more feels a stain than a wound; which is the stern nurse of freemen, the avenging genius of liberty, and which teaches and proclaims that the free consent of the governed is at once the strength and the glory of the government. Let the spirit and design with which we erect this memorial to-day admonish our whole country that the actual reconciliation of the States must come and, so far as honourably in us lies, shall come; but that its work will never be complete until the equal honour and equal liberties of each section shall be acknowledged, vindicated, and maintained by both. We have buried the strifes and passions of the past; we now perpetuate impartial honour to whom honour is due, and, stooping to resent no criticism, we stand with composure and trust ready to greet every token of just and constitutional pacification. Then let this statue endure, attesting to the world for us and our children honour, homage, reverence for the heroism of our past, and at the same time the knightliest fidelity to our obligations of the present and the future. Let it endure as a symbol of the respect which both the sections will accord to the illustrious dead of each, signifying, not that either will ever be prepared to apologise to the other, but that, while calmly differing as to the past, neither will defile its record, each will assert its manhood, its rectitude, and its honour, and both will equally and jointly strive to consolidate the liberty and the peace, the strength and the glory of a common and indissoluble country. Let it endure as a perpetual expression of that world-wide sympathy with true greatness which prompted so noble a gift from Great Britain to Virginia; and let its preservation attest the gratitude of the Commonwealth to those great-hearted gentlemen of England who originated and procured it as a tribute to the memory of her son."

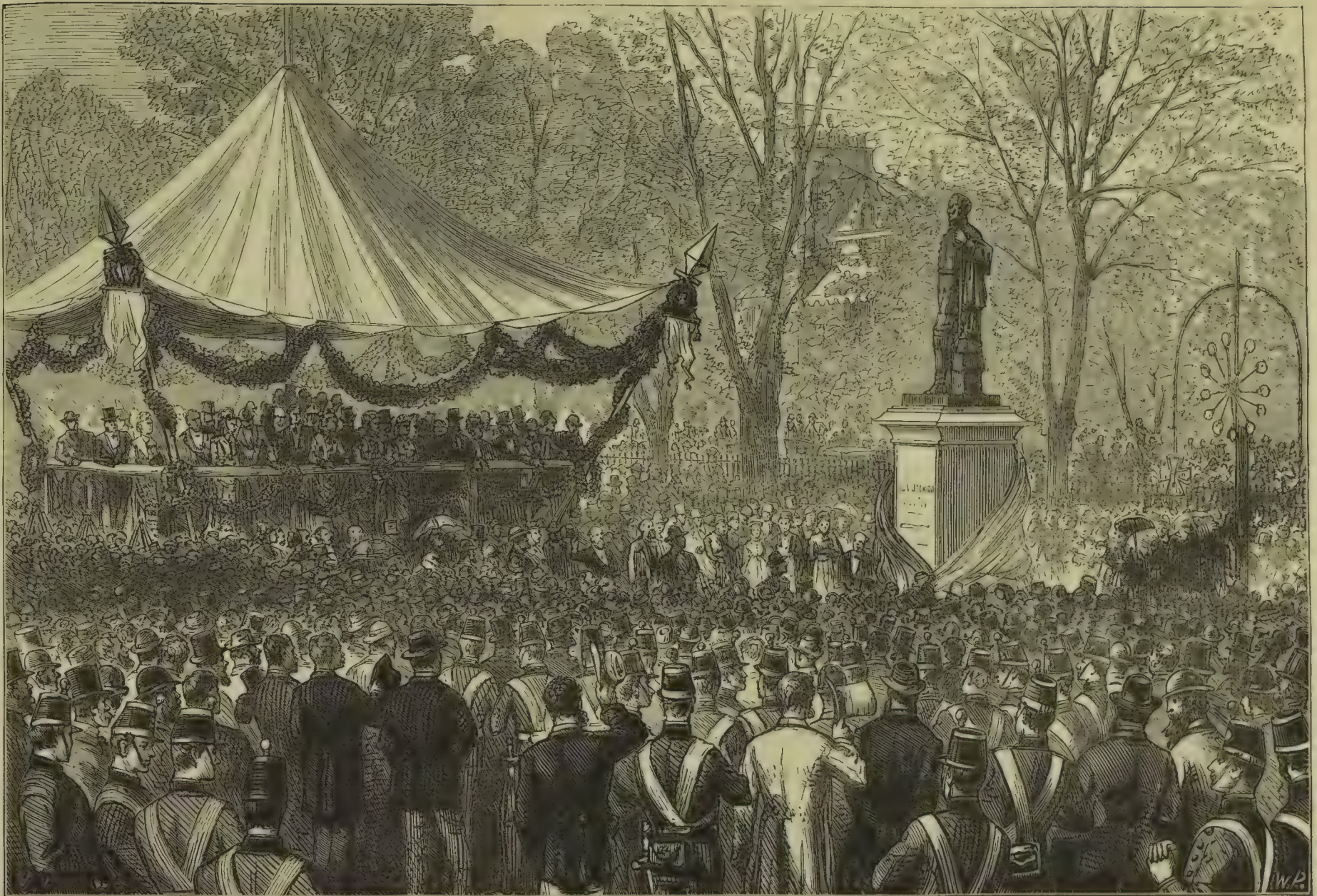
The Governor was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hoge with a long, but very interesting, narrative of the life and actions of Stonewall Jackson; after which the statue was unveiled to public view, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people. It stands on a pedestal of Virginian granite, about seven feet high; the figure and face, an excellent likeness, must be well known to our readers from the Engraving we published some months ago. Our illustration of the scene at the unveiling ceremony is from a sketch by E. Trenfidi, of Richmond, aided by Mr. Anderson's photographs.

At the Bridgwater Townhall, on Monday morning, Thomas Griffiths, a pilot, was presented with the bronze clasp of the Royal Humane Society, having previously received the bronze medal and a special vote of thanks of the society engrossed on parchment. The inhabitants of the town had also presented him with a watch. He has been instrumental in saving at various times more than twenty persons from drowning.



1, Suez. 2, Sinaitic Range. 3, Jebel Serbal. 4, Ras Mohammed. 5, Isle of Shadwar. 6, The Brothers Rocks. 7, Dædalus Shoal Lighthouse. 8, Jebel Teer. 9, Abu Ail Islands. 10, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

THE PRINCE'S ROUTE TO INDIA: SKETCHES ON THE RED SEA.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



INAUGURATION OF THE STONEWALL JACKSON STATUE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



THE CONGO EXPEDITION: BRIDGE OF BOATS OVER THE CREEK.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Justice Denman presided, on Monday evening, over the opening meeting of the session of the Law Amendment Society, at which a paper was read by Sir Edward Creasy, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, entitled, "Studies that help for the Bar." Sir Edward Creasy advised that lads meant for the legal profession should begin with getting the usual education of an English gentleman, and that they should study some one or few chosen subjects laboriously and profoundly, rather than learn to know many things and know them all imperfectly.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish, Mr. Baron Bramwell, and Mr. Justice Brett, yesterday week reversed the decision of the Master of the Rolls, placing Messrs. Carling, Hespeler, and Walsh, the three Canadian directors of the Western of Canada Oil Lands and Works Company on the list of contributories as holders of unpaid, and not of fully paid-up shares; but as they were of opinion that the appellants had acted very improperly in their capacity of directors, their Lordships said the reversal would be without prejudice to any application that might be made under the 165th section of the Companies' Act, 1862, for the purpose of requiring them to compensate the company for misfeasance or breach of trust.

In the same court a decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins, overruling a demurrer to a bill filed by Mr. Macdougall, a shareholder in the Emma Silver Mining Company, complaining of irregularity on the part of the chairman of the company at a meeting convened for the election of a director, and also seeking to restrain the directors from entering into an arrangement with reference to legal proceedings which have been instituted in America against the vendor of the mine, was reversed. As to the latter complaint, however, their Lordships were of opinion that the articles of the company gave to the directors full power to enter into an arrangement, and they allowed the demurrer.

The case of Mr. Eastwick and the Canadian Oil Wells Company was concluded last Saturday. Sir R. Malins, after reviewing the evidence, came to the conclusion that Mr. Eastwick had honestly, properly, and fairly paid for his shares, and dismissed the summons. The costs of the official liquidation will come out of the estate, and Mr. Eastwick will be allowed costs not exceeding £100.

The case of the "King of Portugal v. Caruthers," which has been before the Court on three occasions, and has stood over for various reasons, was decided on Wednesday in the Chancery Division by a compromise, to the effect that on its being declared that the King is entitled to all the African collections in question, he should pay to the defendant £700 in full of all demands, that the British Museum should retain the second-best set as a gift from the King, and all the rest of the collections should be handed over to the King.

In the Probate Division a case has been partly heard, in which the Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, the eldest surviving son of the late Lord St. Leonards, the unmarried daughter, and the son-in-law of the deceased are plaintiffs, and the present Lord St. Leonards, who was grandson of the late peer, is one of the defendants. The plaintiffs propounded the will and eight codicils of the late Lord St. Leonards, and the defendants oppose on the ground chiefly that the will had been destroyed by the deceased for the purpose of revoking it, and that the codicils of the will had also been revoked. The great peculiarity of the case is that, although the eight codicils can be produced and in each of them reference is made to the will, the will itself is not forthcoming.

In the Exchequer Division, yesterday week, an action was tried before Mr. Baron Huddleston, against the Midland Railway Company for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, Mr. Keates, in the accident. The plaintiff was in business as a military accoutrement maker, and estimates his profits at £550 a year. Since the accident, by which he was injured in the spine, he has been unable to attend to his business, which had consequently, it was alleged, fallen off. The company admitted negligence, and the jury returned a verdict for £1250 damages.

Three hundred pounds damages were awarded in the Queen's Bench Second Division, on Monday, against the London General Omnibus Company, for injuries received by the wife of a physician, who was thrown from the step of an omnibus through the vehicle being started before she had alighted.

Mr. Justice Lindley, sitting in the Common Pleas Division last week, remitted several of the fines which he had inflicted upon special jurors for non-attendance. He, however, ordered Dr. Gladstone, a member of the School Board for London, to pay a penalty of £2; Mr. Guthrie, a lecturer at the Public School of Mines, £10; while Mr. Albert Grant, who had written to say that it was inconvenient for him to attend, was ordered to pay the full amount originally imposed by the Judge.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, John Swain, John Slendon, and George Collinson, three old offenders, were sentenced to various terms of years penal servitude on charges of robbery; George Gloster, convicted last sessions of having stolen £50 worth of property, was ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months; and W. Lansley was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour for attempting to steal. Lansley is the person who was found at the Victoria Railway station tampering with the contribution-box

of a charitable institution. It was stated that about forty of these boxes had been broken open and their contents stolen, and that there had been no tampering with the boxes since the arrest of the prisoner.

Several School Board prosecutions have been heard at the different police-courts, and fines have been inflicted upon persons for not sending their children to school. One woman protested that her child had not only been sent to school, but "knew more than all the School Board lot put together."

At the hearing of charges of riot and assault preferred against two undergraduates at Cambridge, on Monday, the Mayor announced that a hundred students of Trinity College had offered to place their services at the disposal of the authorities to prevent further disturbances.

At the Thames Court on Wednesday Captain Edward Gaskin, of the ship Sarah Tweed, lying in the London Docks, was summoned at the instance of the Board of Trade for neglecting to serve his crew with lime-juice during a voyage from London to Lagos, and was fined £20, and £2 4s. costs. He was further fined £5 for not entering on the ship's log the illness of one of his men.

THE POST OFFICE REPORT FOR 1874. The Postmaster-General, in his report for the year 1874, states that the number of letters posted in the United Kingdom during the year was 967,000,000, being an increase of 6½ per cent on the number in 1873, and showing a proportion of thirty letters to each person in the country. The number of post-cards was 79,000,000, which was an increase of 9½ per cent, and the number of book-packets and newspapers was 259,000,000, which was an increase of 2 per cent. The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was upwards of 4,000,000, or about one in 250 of the total number of letters.

Respecting returned, unaddressed, and misdirected letters the report says:—"The number of letters received in the Returned Letter Office was more than 4,400,000; being about 1 in every 220 of the total number of letters. As respects more than three-fourths of these it was found possible either to reissue them or to return them to the writers. Upwards of 20,000 letters were posted without any address; one of these letters containing more than £2000 in bank notes. A registered letter from Switzerland was found open in the chief office, London. The contents, which had become exposed owing to the flimsiness of the envelope, consisted of cheques for upwards of £200, and of bank-notes to the value of more than £500. A registered letter containing Turkish bonds, with coupons payable to bearer, worth more than £4000, intended for a firm in the city of London, was misdirected to a street in the West-End, where it was delivered. On inquiry being made for the packet it was found that the bonds had been mistaken for 'foreign lottery tickets' of no value, and had been put aside for the children of the family to play with. In the chief office in London two gold watches were found, each inclosed in an unregistered book-packet addressed to New Zealand; the leaves of the book having been cut, so as to admit of the watches being inclosed. The packets were sent to the Returned Letter Office, whence information was forwarded to the addressees, there being nothing to show who were the senders. About 61,000 postage-stamps were found loose in different offices. The number of newspapers for places abroad detained for insufficient postage or other cause, which was 700,000 in 1872 and 250,000 in 1873, was last year only 173,000. Newspapers sent to this country from the United States and from Canada frequently contain inclosures liable to the letter rate of postage; and in six months of last year more than 14,000 newspapers were found to have such inclosures secreted in them. Among the articles posted contrary to the regulations of the department, and sent to the Returned Letter Office, were a horned frog alive, a stag-beetle alive, white mice alive, snails alive, an owl, a kingfisher, a rat, carving knives and forks, gun-cotton, and cartridges."

The business of the Post Office savings-banks continues to increase steadily. Last year there were 178 new offices opened in England and Wales, 23 in Scotland, and 14 in Ireland; the total number in the United Kingdom at the end of the year being upwards of 5000. Since the establishment of the Post-Office savings-banks, thirteen years ago, the number of old savings-banks has diminished from 638 to 476, which latter number is less by one hundred than the present number of Post-Office savings-banks in the London district alone. The number of depositors has increased by about 112,000, making the whole number at the end of the year nearly £1,670,000; while the amount of deposits, including interest due, was upwards of £23,000,000, being about £2,000,000 more than in 1873. The whole sum deposited during the year was upwards of £8,300,000, as against nearly £6,900,000 withdrawn.

The interest on the money placed in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of the savings-banks was last year £743,000, while the interest credited to the depositors was £524,000, and the expenditure (exclusive, however, of postage, which, if charged, would have amounted to about £36,000) was £100,000; making a total of £624,000, and leaving a profit of £119,000.

With reference to the telegraph department, the report states that there were above 19,000,000 telegrams sent last year, exclusive of newspaper messages, which was about 10

per cent more than in 1873. On one occasion, the report says, when an important debate took place in Parliament, and when, in addition, there was an unusual number of interesting occurrences in different parts of the country, nearly 440,000 words, equal to about 220 columns of the *Times*, were transmitted from the central station in London in a single night. The rental from private wires has increased from about £47,000 to £53,000, or about 12 per cent.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The opening meeting of the 122nd session was held on Wednesday, when the chairman's usual address was delivered by Lord Alfred S. Churchill, chairman of the council. He traced the operations of the society since its establishment in 1754. In reviewing the present scope of the society's work, he spoke at length on the province of the various sections, remarking, with reference to the labours of the African section during the forthcoming year, that the action recently taken by Lord Carnarvon in connection with the Cape colonies would open up many interesting questions relating to the treatment of the black subject races by the dominant white. The society's prizes were distributed at the close of the meeting.

The usual business of the session will begin on the 24th, with a paper on the Registration of Trade Marks, by H. T. Wood, B.A.

The other papers read at the ordinary meetings will be—Dec. 1, the Legislative Enactments Requisite for Safe Conduct of Sewage-Grounds, by Alfred Smee, F.R.S.; Dec. 6, the Mode of Levying the Sugar Duties in France, and its Influence on the Sugar Industries of Great Britain, by Professor Leone Levi, F.R.S., &c.; Dec. 15, Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness in the House, by Thomas Blashill, A.R.I.B.A.; Dec. 22, a Method of Producing Pure Charcoal Steel directly from the Ore, by Henry Larkin.

Three courses of Cantor Lectures will be delivered during the session—the first by Dr. Thudichum, on the Discoveries and Philosophy of Liebig, with special reference to their influence upon the advancement of arts, manufactures, and commerce; the second, by W. Mattieu Williams, on Steel Manufacture; the third, by George Jarmain, on Wool-Dyeing.

A series of reports has been prepared by Dr. Richardson, F.R.S., appointed by the council to make special inquiry into the subject of Unhealthy Trades. These will be given in the form of lectures, on Friday evenings in December, January, and February.

Two lectures, addressed to the children of members, will be held during the Christmas holidays.

The sections for the discussion of special subjects connected with India, Africa, and applied chemistry will not be opened until after Christmas.

THE WANDERERS' CLUB.

NOTICE.—Candidates applying from this date will pay only one half the Annual Subscription, which extends to MAY 1, 1876.

This NEW WEST-END CLUB now numbers 1100 members. It is established at the Clubhouse in Pall-mall, at the corner of Waterloo-place, opposite the Athenaeum Club.

The Entrance-Fee is Ten Guineas, which will be raised when the strength of the Club is completed to Thirty Guineas. The Annual Subscription is Eight Guineas; but members residing beyond a radius of fifty miles from London are admitted as country members at an Annual Subscription of Four Guineas, upon conditions which may be obtained from the Secretary, who will also furnish all further particulars and list of Committee on application.

Officers on Foreign Service, One Guinea; other Gentlemen residing Abroad, Two Guineas.

Pall-mall, S.W. T. KENNAN, Major, Secretary.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.

Persons of any age, however had their writing, may, in Eight Easy Lessons, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Mercantile Offices. Arithmetic, Shortland, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his sole Institution, 97, Quadrant, Regent-street.

CURIOSITIES, Antiquities, Books, and

Articles of Value.—21, Lamb's Conduit-street, Holborn. HERBERT F. HAWLEY, Dealer in and Agent for the Sale of Works of Art, Old China, Antique Furniture, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good

Photographs with DUBRON'S Patent Apparatus. No previous knowledge required. No darkroom wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from £2. Book of Instruction, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-st., London.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES.

FOR PAINTING, FERN PRINTING, and DECALCOMANIE. Screens, Boxes, Paper-Knives, &c. Price Lists post-free.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, and 34,

Royal Exchange, Manufacturers of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c. (Catalogues free) to her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Foreign Sovereigns. Makers of the Great Westminster Clock and of the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Sole Address, 61, Strand; 34, Royal Exchange; and Factory, Savoy-street, London.

THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES

are strongly recommended for Time, Durability, and Economy. Every Watch guaranteed. To be had at KIRKLE'S, 22, Gracechurch-street, and 124, Cheapside. Established 1848. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES

are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1852; Paris, 1857. Silver Watches from £4 4s.; Gold, from £8 6s. Price Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

ORFÈRE GOLD WATCHES, equal to 18c.,

exact timekeepers. Large or small, very elegant, 21s.; safe by registered post, 6d. extra. Price-lists post-free.—C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S NOVELTIES

and ELEGANCES, suitable as PRESENTS, include a large and varied stock of Albums, Albumen Frames, Card-Trays, Chatelaines; a beautiful selection of Carriage and other Clocks of Jenner and Knewstub's special design; Bags—Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, Waist Bags, with antique Silver Frames, &c.; Caskets, Candelabra; Gold, Silver, and Plated Dressing-Cases, Despatch Boxes, Double Bottles, Elgin Writing Cases, Envelope Cases, Game and Bezique Boxes, Jewel Cases, Miniature Cases, Mirrors, Norwegian and other Belts of Artistic design; with the Emprise Ombrelle and every useful and ornamental novelty in appendages in gold, silver, enamel, plated, mosaic, &c.

Jenner and Knewstub, to the Queen, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

DUCHESS HAIR-WAVERS

(Registered), for giving a bold, natural wave to the front Hair, 18c. pair; by post, 18c. stamp.—UNWIN and ALBERT, 17, Regent-street, and 6, Belgrave Mansions.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM A SKETCH-BOOK:

Penicillings of Travel at Home and Abroad. By SAMUEL READ. Royal 4to, containing about 130 Engravings on Wood. Cloth extra, 25s. "Will be interesting not only to those who love that which is artistically beautiful, but to architects, travellers, and others, who may find in it much that is new to them. Views such as these undoubtedly teach a good lesson."—*Scotsman*. "We do not think that the season is likely to yield a more artistic, suggestive, and beautiful gift-book than this."—*Newspaper*. London: SAMUEL LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

INTERESTING NEW WORKS.

CELEBRITIES I HAVE KNOWN: with

Episodes, Political, Social, Sporting, and Theatrical. By LORD WILLIAM LENNIX. 2 vols. MY YOUTH, BY SEA AND LAND, from 1800 to 1816. By CHARLES LOFTUS, formerly of the Royal Navy, late of the Coldstream Guards. 2 vols, 21s. NOTES OF TRAVEL IN SOUTH AFRICA. By C. J. ANDERSSON, Author of "Lake Ngami." Edited by L. Lloyd. 8vo, 15s. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS,

STONEHENGE'S BRITISH RURAL SPORTS. (An

entirely New Edition.) Re-Edited by the Author. Compared with New Type, and numerous Original Illustrations, Page Plates, &c. Demy 8vo, 41s.

MODERN PLAYMATE (The). Entirely Revised to

Present Date. Compiled and Edited by the Rev. J. G. WOOD. The Standard Book of Games and Sports. With 600 Illustrations. Square crown 8vo, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

SHAKESPEARE (THE PLAYS AND POEMS OF).

Red line Edition, with 12 Steel Illustrations and Portrait. Fcap 4to, red under gold edges, 10s. 6d.; tree calf or morocco, 21s.

PEPPER'S CYCLOPEDIA SCIENCE SIMPLIFIED,

embracing Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Chemistry. With 600 Illustrations. Square crown 8vo, gilt edges, 6s.

DAWN TO DAYLIGHT: Gleams from the Poets of

Twelve Centuries. With 200 Illustrations. Fcap 4to, gilt edges, 11s. 1s. morocco elegant, 21s. 6d.

TOWNSEND'S MANUAL OF DATES. The Fourth

Edition. 46,740 References. Edited and Revised by WILLIAM W. CROFT. 1100 pp., large crown 8vo, 18s.

POPULAR READINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE.

Edited by J. E. CARPENTER. Five distinct Volumes, each complete, pagged throughout, with Index. Crown 8vo, 41s.

ARMY AND NAVY DROLLERIES. With 24

Original Designs. By Major SECOMBE. Printed in Colours by Krombich and Co., and Descriptive Letterpress. Demy 4to, 6s.

AUNT LOUISA'S HOME FAVOURITES. With

24 Original Designs by Harrison Weir, printed in Colours by Krombich and Co., and Descriptive Letterpress. Demy 4to, 5s.

AUNT LOUISA'S WELCOME GIFT. With

24 Original Designs by Henley, Petherick, &c., printed in Colours, and Descriptive Letterpress. Demy 4to, 6s.

Now ready, an ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF PRIZE or PRESENTATION JUVENILE BOOKS, &c. Can be had gratis at any Bookseller's; or, post-free, direct from the Publishers, FREDERICK WARNE and Co., Bedford-street, Strand.

THE BALACLAVA BANQUET.

For the Lines recited by Mrs. Stirling on this occasion see RHYMES FOR THE RANKS.

Dedicated by permission H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

RHYMES FOR THE RANKS.

By RICHARD HANDLER.

London: THOMAS BOWDITCH, 198, High Holborn.

"Writes with spirit and taste of such incidents as the charge at Balclava and the loss of the Birkenhead."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

PAINTING ON CHINA.—A Practical

Guide, by LACROIX and AURAL. Post-free, 1s. 2d. Lacroix's Enamel Colours in Tubes, ready for use.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., Artists' Colourmen, 60, Regent-st., W.

"Of stains and splendid dyes As are the Tiger-Moth's deep-damasked wings."

VITREMAINE.—The Art of Decorating

Windows in Churches, Public Buildings and Private Dwellings, with surpassing beauty and brilliancy, at a small cost. A pleasing occupation for ladies and gentlemen of taste. Handbook of Designs, with full instructions, post-free, 1s. 2d. Glass decorated, ready for fixing. Estimates free.

London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

DANCING MADE EASY.—COULON'S

HANDBOOK OF DANCING is the most complete treatise on the subject, containing full descriptions of all dances, new and old, illustrated by upwards of forty woodcuts. Price 1s.; post-free, 13 stamps.—A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.

R. COOTE'S BALL-ROOM GUIDE, for

Learning Dancing without a Master. With Illustrated Figures and Diagrams. New Edition, 45th Thousand. Post-free, 12 stamps.—WILEY and Co., 62, Great Marlborough-st., London.

HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY

INSTRUCTOR. By RICHARD EPPS, M.D., M.R.C.S. A hundred diseases are fully described and prescribed for. A Chest of Medicines, book inclosed, 20s.

JAMES EPPS and Co., 45, Threadneedle-st., and 170, Piccadilly.

New Edition, cloth, pp. 124, 1s. 6d.; post-free, 20 stamps.

CONSTIPATION, HYPOCHONDRIASIS,

AND HYSTERIA; with Cases. By RICHARD EPPS, M.D. London: JAMES EPPS, 170, Piccadilly.

Now ready, 23rd Edition, 8vo, cloth, pp. 1120, price 16s.

HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC

MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely rearranged, revised, re-written, annotated, and brought down to the present time, with a copious introduction, by R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. The present edition contains many important new chapters and sections, with new features and matter pertaining thereto, including the specific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of Females and Children, with plain directions for the treatment of accidents, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery.

Hydrophobic Appliances, Affection of the Eyes, with a description of the Eyes and their Appendages, and Illustrations showing the various parts of the eye.

A new and concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment prefixed to the various chapters and divisions. The whole book is lucidly expressed, and being carefully digested of technicalities, and defining expression studied from first to last. DISEASES OF TROPICAL CLIMATES are fully considered, and the volume may be pronounced of the greatest value to families, emigrants, and missionaries.

An Epitome of the above, 2nd Edition, price 5s.

A Chest of American remedies adapted to the former Work, in tinctures or pills, price 44s.; in globules, 43s.

To the latter, tinctures or pills, price 22s.; globules, 21s.

LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-

BOOKS.—A large assortment of Landscapes, Figures, Flowers, Animals, &c., from 1s. per sheet; in assorted packets 10s. 6d., 21s., 63s.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

ROYAL IRISH LINEN WRITING-

PAPERS and ENVELOPES.—Maker's name and following TRADE MARKS woven in every sheet.—First quality, "Royal Irish Linen" and Crown; second quality, "Pure Flax" Irish Harp and Crown. Sold by all stationers. Samples post free for 6d. Wholesale of MARCUS WARD and CO., Royal Ulster Works, Belfast and London.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS, CRESTS,

and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as pens, No. 1. Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly.

BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'S.

Ball Programmes of novel and beautiful Designs, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest-cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

VISING CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'S.

A Card-Plate elegantly engraved and 100 superlative Cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-Plates designed and engraved in modern and medieval styles, at Rodrigues's, 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW MUSIC.

Now ready, 248 pages, cloth, lettered, red edges, 4s.
CAROLS FOR USE IN CHURCH
 DURING CHRISTMAS AND EPIPHANY.
 By R. R. CHOYE, B.A., Vicar of St. Augustine's, South Kensington, &c.
 The Music edited by HERBERT THURTELL, late Organist of Southwell Minster, Assistant Organist of Chester Cathedral, with an Introduction by S. BARRING-GOULD, M.A., Rector of East Mersea, Author of "The Lives of the Saints," &c.
 The traditional carols are from different counties and countries; the modern by the best authors.
 London: METZLER and Co., Great Marlborough-street; Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street.

THE STAR OF INDIA GALOP, for the Piano-forte. Composed by G. JERVIS RUBIN. Finely illustrated. The song in D, E, or F 4s. Also, by the same Composer, **THE ARCTIC WALTZES**, for the Piano-forte, same price.—London: ROBERT COOK and Co.

NEW SONG FOR BARTONE.
THE MINER. By BERTHOLD TOURS.
 "Rugged, and swart, and rough is he,
 Yet stanch and true, as a man should be."
 Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ESMERALDA. LEVEY'S popular Song.
 "One of the brightest modern compositions of its kind."
 Standard. The song in D, E, or F 4s. For Piano, by Kuhn, 4s.; Richards, 4s.; Richard, 2s. Waltzes by Goldrey, 4s. Half price.
 DUFF and STEWART, No. 147, Oxford-street.

BLOSSOMS. New Song. By J. L. HATTON.
 "As fresh as it is beautiful—a true musical poem, in fact, fraught with delicate imagery, and conspicuous for its finished workmanship."—Queen. Sent for 2s.
 DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Juvenile Quadrille on Popular Melodies. By CHARLES GODFREY. "Very pretty and very easy. Just the thing for juvenile players. The music and the lyrics are exceedingly good."
 Orchestra. Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

WHEN THE BAIRNIES ARE ASLEEP.
 New Song. By Lady BAKER. "This is more than charming; it is a highly meritorious composition, and will not fail to please the ear."
 Queen. Sent for 2s.
 DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTREL SONGS.—All the new and beautiful Songs, Ballads, &c., sung by this distinguished company of Vocalists are now published for the Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess, by H. DAVISON, Market-place, Oxford-street, from whom they may be obtained by the Music-trade and the public. Permission to sing any of the Songs contained in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's repertoire is always freely accorded on application to the manager. It is not necessary to obtain a license to sing these songs at private meetings and soirees.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SONGS and BALLADS of the day are those sung by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS at ST. JAMES'S HALL. The words of all these songs are written by the most eminent authors and the music composed by the most celebrated musicians of the age, including Henry S. Leigh, E. L. Blanchard, Frank Vizetelly, Charles Dunstable, J. R. Thomas, W. Meyer Lutz, John Hobson, &c.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTREL SONGS.—The following new and charming songs and ballads just published for the Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess, by DAVISON, Market-place, Oxford-street:
 Sing me the Songs that I loved long ago.
 The Piquet.
 My Lily.
 Sing, Dearest, Sing.
 Many weary years ago.
 May be ordered through any Music-seller, or obtained direct from the Publisher post-free.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
PRETTY LITTLE SONGS FOR PRETTY LITTLE SINGERS. A collection of Nursery Rhymes (16), set to very pretty Melodies by H. WEST, including "The Lion and the Unicorn," "Little Bo-Peep," "Man in the Moon," &c. A pretty look, with pretty songs to pretty tunes, and the prettiest present published. Price 1s. 12 copies for 12 stamps by MOUTRIE and SON, 55, Baker-street, London, W. 500 copies sold this week, the first of its publication.

SUNG BY MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON.
I FEAR THY KISSES, GENTLE MAIDEN (Shelley), and **SWEET VILLAGER** (Bryan). The Music by J. W. DAVISON. Sung by Madame Nilsson with immense success. Sent free for 24 stamps each by DUNCAN DAVISON and Co., 244, Regent-street.

SUNG BY MADAME ADELINA PATTI.
NORAH'S MESSAGE. The Words by Lady John Manners; the Music by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT. Sung by Madame Patti at the composer's concert. Sent free for 24 stamps by DUNCAN DAVISON and Co., 244, Regent-street.

FUN FOR CHRISTMAS.—COMIC SONGS,
 in 1s. Books, with Piano-forte Accompaniments.
 National Comic Album. Champion Comic Album.
 Prize Comic Album. Comic Vocalists' Album.
 Either by post 14 stamps.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

THE POPULAR 1s. DANCE ALBUMS.
 Each has 12 Compositions, complete, for an Evening Party.
 The Christmas Album. Ball-Room Companion.
 Parker's Prize Album. Champagne Charlie Album.
 New Ball-Room Album. Not for Joseph Album.
 Either Album, by post, 14 stamps.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

NOW READY, the MUSICAL BOUQUET
 NEW CATALOGUE for 1875-6. Price 1d., by post, 1jd., stamps. It contains the Vocal and Instrumental Gems of Europe and America by the Best Masters. 12,000 distinct works by 1000 composers. Single Sheets, 3d.; Double, 6d.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn. Order of all Book and Music Sellers, Stationers, &c. Town and country.

CHEAP MUSIC.—The MUSICAL BOUQUET.—Popular Songs and their Replies.
 Post-free, 3d.
 Belle Mahone. Belle Mahone's Reply.
 The Gipsy's warning. I will not heed her warning.
 Mollie, Darling. Mollie's Answer.
 Far away, yet ever near.
 Ah! I keep the faded flower.
 Or the ten for 2s. 9d., stamps.—C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

NEW, POPULAR, and STANDARD PIANO-FORTE SHEET MUSIC at one-fourth the published price. Catalogues post-free.
 ROBINSON, Music-seller, Romford.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE,
 from 25 gs. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacture, No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
 Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, Flutes, Clarinets, Flageolets, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Accordions, and Musical Instruments of every description. The largest assortment in the Kingdom at Butler's Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Price List, 40 pages, post-free.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside,
 and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 24 to £120. Sent boxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & McCULLOCH, as above.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
 ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

CATALOGUE of PRESENTS,
 Beautifully Illustrated, post-free.
 ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

HOME AMUSEMENTS,
 BAGATTELE BOARDS, from 15s., complete.
 BILLIARDS, from 25s. Cues, Balls, &c.
 CHESSMEN, 2s. per Set. CRIBBAGE, &c.
 Illustrated descriptive Catalogues of Games post-free.
 ASSER and SHERWIN, Nos. 80 and 81, Strand, W.C.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
 ELECTRO-SILVER
 SPOONS and FORKS
 of highest quality, finish and pattern as of sterling silver.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
 ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,
 of the highest quality at the lowest prices,
 for Establishments of every rank.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
 STERLING SILVER PRESENTS
 for Weddings, Christenings, &c.,
 of the most elegant designs.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
 Celebrated CUTLERY, TABLE-KNIVES, CARVERS,
 &c., are guaranteed to be of the highest possible quality.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S
 Illustrated CATALOGUE, post-free. Larger Edition
 on receipt of 12 stamps. Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78),
 West-End; and Mansion House-buildings, Poultry,
 London. Manufactory and Show-Rooms—Royal Cutlery
 Works, Sheffield.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.
 GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.—The ONE THOUSAND
 AND TWO pattern is a marvel of cheapness, perfect in shape,
 elegant in appearance, and unequalled in price. Price, complete
 (for twelve persons), 45 5s. Coloured Drawings post-free on
 application.—GARDNERS, GLASS and CHINA MANUFACTURERS,
 433 and 454, WEST STRAND, CHANCING-CROSS, W.C.

GARDNERS' DUPLEX LAMPS.
GARDNERS' DUPLEX LAMPS.
GARDNERS, LAMP MANUFACTURERS.
 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, post-free.

453 and 454, WEST STRAND,
 CHANCING-CROSS.

DUPLEX LAMPS and PARAGON LAMPS.
 DEANE and CO.'S PRICED LIST, with Engravings, free.
 The Duplex Lamp for American Rock Oil gives the light of
 twenty-four candles, at the cost of about one farthing per hour.
 1. China Vase Drawing-room Lamps .. 39s., 70s., 150s.
 2. Glass Pillar Table Lamps .. 39s., 78s., 88s.
 3. Bronze Vase Dining-room Lamps .. 39s., 63s., 126s.
 4. Brass Pillar Table Lamps .. 25s., 34s., 67s.
 5. Bronze Pillar Table Lamps .. 25s., 34s., 67s.
 6. Hanging Lamps, fixed and sliding .. 37s. 6d., 75s., 132s.
 7. Paragon Table Lamps, glass and bronze 11s. to 63s.
 Gasoliers, Brackets, &c. Houses Fitted. Estimates given.
 Deane and Co. 46, King William-st., London Bridge.—A.D. 1700.

GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
 MAPPIN and WEBB,
 Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78),
 London, W.

KITCHEN REQUISITES.
 MAPPIN and WEBB,
 Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78),
 London, W.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Complete
 HOUSE FURNISHERS
 71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London. Established 1810.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED
 CATALOGUE, GRATIS AND POST-FREE,
 NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION,
 CONTAINS NEARLY 700 DESIGNS OF
 USEFUL, ARTISTIC, AND WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE
 AND ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING EVERY CLASS
 OF HOUSES.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO. forward
 all Goods selected from Catalogue carriage-paid to any
 Railway Station in the Kingdom.

CHUBB'S ILLUSTRATED LIST of FIRE
 and THIEF RESISTING SAFES, CASH and PAPER
 BOXES, all fitted with their Patent Detector Lock, sent post-
 free to any part of the world.
 CHUBB and SON,
 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.; and 68, St. James's-street, S.W.
 London, W.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY
 PISTOL takes the '460 Boxer Cartridge. It is the best
 Pistol made. COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT CENTRAL-FIRE
 REVOLVER, 38 and 44 cal., weight 12½ oz. COLT'S
 SMALL SEVEN SHOT REVOLVER, for Ladies' Use, weight
 7 oz. COLT'S DESIGNERS for the Waistcoat Pocket.
 Illustrated Price-List free.
 Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.
 The People's Printing Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the
 Army and Navy, &c. Prospectuses forwarded on application.
 D. G. BERR, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,
 Anti Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
 Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
 Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened with Weakened with
 Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
 The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible
 Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
 Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to
 a breakfast cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
 In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
 Flavoured with Vanilla.
 The most delicate, digestible, and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate.
 H. SCHWEITZER, 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
 This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy
 for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss
 of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of
 the stomach and bowels; or where an aperient is required nothing
 can be better adapted.

PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, subject to headache, giddi-
 ness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears arising from too great
 a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as
 many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their
 timely use.

For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, relieving all
 obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent, de-
 pression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches,
 pimples, sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy bloom to the
 complexion. Sold by all Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
 Medical Testimony states that no other medicine is so
 effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies as KEATING'S
 COUGH LOZENGES. Sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, at 1s. 1d.
 and 2s. 6d.—N.B. They contain no opium or preparation thereof.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 give instant relief to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis,
 Colds, Coughs, and Rheumatic and Hysterical Complaints. Price
 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, of all Druggists.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the
 Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost
 immediate relief afforded by the use of KEATING'S BRONCHIAL
 TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most
 respectable Chemists in this country at 1s. 1d. per box. People
 troubled with a hacking Cough, a slight Cold, or Bronchial
 Affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if
 allowed to progress, result in serious and permanent and Asthmatic
 affections.—Depot, 483, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM,"
 NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED
 VITAL ENERGY.
 In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the
 vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's
 Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic,
 Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for
 three stamps, on application to
 J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Mr. G. H.
 JONES, 57, Great Russell-street, London, will be glad to
 forward a Pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains his
 improved system of adapting Artificial Teeth painlessly.

HOW to secure BONNETS' BLACK

SILKS.
 See when purchasing that the words "Manufactured de C. J.
 Bonnet & Cie, a Lyon & Jurgieu," are woven on the end of the
 silk. None other is genuine.
 Messrs. Bonnet & Cie adopt this reliable means of recog-
 nition to protect both themselves and their clients from imposi-
 tion. Patterns cannot always be depended upon.
 Messrs. JAY buy directly from the Manufacturers, at Lyons;
 and are thereby enabled to sell Bonnet's Black Silks at Whole-
 sale prices.
 JAYS'.

COMPARISON and PROOF.
 Messrs. JAY'S LYONS BLACK SILK, at 3s. 3d. per yard.
 Silk of identical make, colour, and quality is sold by other
 large and reputedly cheap silk-mercers at 3s. 9d. per yard. This
 statement may be verified at Messrs. Jay's Establishment.
 JAYS'.

TO CHARITIES, COMMUNITIES, &c.
 In anticipation of winter, and consequent need of the
 poorer classes, Messrs. JAY have had manufactured a really
 stout, warm, and durable BLANKET SERGE, suitable for
 Dresses or Petticoats, which they are prepared to sell in quan-
 tities of not less than one whole piece (about sixty yards), at the
 low price of 1s. per yard.
 JAYS'.

TWO-AND-HALF GUINEA BLACK
 COSTUMES.—Fashionable Black Costumes made of
 Roubaix Cashmere, all wool, with sufficient quantity for Bodice,
 2½ gs. each.
 JAYS'.

ENGRAVING of MESSRS. JAY'S
 STANDARD SIX-AND-HALF GUINEA COSTUMES
 forwarded on application gratis, also a pattern of the quality of
 Black Silk from which these Costumes are made.
 JAYS'.

PATTERNS forwarded gratis on application
 of the quality of BLACK SILK from which Messrs. JAY'S
 6½ guinea Costumes are made.
 JAYS'.

MESSRS. JAY have always at command
 experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, who act as
 Travellers, so that in the event of immediate MOURNING being
 required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can be
 dispatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or
 telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All
 articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as
 as if the goods were bought for ready money at the Warehouse
 in Regent-street.
 JAYS'.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 Nos. 243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
£1,000 Worth of Black, Coloured, Fancy,
 Evening, Wedding, and Dinner Silks.
 Evening, Wedding, and Dinner Japanese.
 From 1s. 9d. yard.—Patterns free.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

FRENCH MERINOS! FRENCH
 MERINOS! Patterns sent free.
 200 Pieces Finest French Merino .. 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1½d. yard.
 20 Pieces Finest French Merino .. 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1½d. yard.
 20 Pieces Finest French Merino .. 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1½d. yard.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, CHARITIES, &c.
 Warm, Useful, and Good Fabrics in BUNDLES of 50
 yards, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 6s. each. All in good lengths,
 varying from 6 to 10 yards. Sent for remittance to
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

EVENING DRESSES! EVENING
 DRESSES!—BAKER and CRISP'S.
 Evening Dress Fabrics, Tulle, Gossamer, and other light
 and useful textures from 5s. 6d. Full Dress. Patterns free.
 198, Regent-street.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!
 1000 Boxes of Royal Silk Mole-skin Velveteens, Black and all
 Colours, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1½d. yard. Patterns free.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

JACKETS (tailor made). THE ACME.
 Beaver cloth, in Black or Pilot Blue, 3½ 6d.
 Beautiful Fur-trimmed Jackets, 7s. 6d. Sent for remittance.
 Engravings free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
 For Muffs, 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d.
 Seal-skin, 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 20s. double.
 Sent for remittance to BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SERGES, DIAGONALS, and HOMESPUNS.
 Extraordinary variety, from
 8½d. yard.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

SATIN CLOTHS, REPPS, and 100 other
 Dress Fabrics, from 8s. 9d.
 Full Dress.
 Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, BAKER and CRISP.

MOURNING! MOURNING!
 A Book containing Patterns of all Black Fabrics for Mourning
 and General Wear, from 8½d. yard.
 Sent free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street.

SEALSKIN JACKETS
 EXTRAORDINARY.
 100 of the Choicest, Cheapest, and Best Jackets, from
 6½s. to 15 gs., at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.
 Sent for remittance.

2000 SEALSKIN HATS, 3s. 1½d.
 Ladies, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., each. Sent for stamps.
 Gentlemen's, 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 8s. 6d.
 BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

PERFECT LADIES' COSTUMES.
 Engravings free.
 The Solent, Albert, Imperial, Thalberg, Promenade,
 &c., 6d. to 3s.
 Charming Evening Robes, 1s. 6d. to 10s. New Engravings free.
 BAKER and CRISP, Regent-street.

WHITEHORN'S STOCK.
HENRY GLAVE
 will offer for SALE,
 on MONDAY NEXT
 and during Next Week,
 the STOCK of R. WHITEHORN,
 of 13, The Pavement, Clapham.
 Bought by public tender
 of the Trustees.
 This Stock consists chiefly
 of Silks, Velvets, Ribbons,
 Real Lace, Flowers, Feathers,
 LOT 6.—All New Shades and Black Silks of our celebrated
 "Queen Cashmere" make, from 2s. 1½d. to 12s. 6d. yard, guar-
 anteed to wear well.
 Patterns free.
 D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD,
 LONDON.

BLACK SILKS of guaranteed wear, 4s. 1½d.
 to 5s. 1½d.—SIMPSON and CO. invite particular at-
 tention to these goods; also to many useful and inexpensive qual-
 ities, commencing at 1s. 1½d. Dress Fabrics in great variety,
 from 3d. to 2s. 6d. Novelties in Costumes, Jackets, Furs, &c.
 Patterns post-free.—65 and 66, Farringdon-street, E.C.

BLACK SILKS of guaranteed wear, 4s. 1½d.
 to 5s. 1½d.—SIMPSON and CO. invite particular at-
 tention to these goods; also to many useful and inexpensive qual-
 ities, commencing at 1s. 1½d. Dress Fabrics in great variety,
 from 3d. to 2s. 6d. Novelties in Costumes, Jackets, Furs, &c.
 Patterns post-free.—65 and 66, Farringdon-street, E.C.

IN GASK and GASK'S SILK-ROOMS
 are now being sold a specially cheap lot of rich BLACK
 LYONS' 2s. 1½d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 6s. 9d., 7s. 9d. per
 yard. Also all the New Coloured and Fancy Silks, from 3s. 6d.
 per yard.—Patterns free.
 68, 69, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

PARIS FUR-LINED SILK MANTLES,
 4½ gs., either the Circular or Paillet Shape, 4½ 6d. 1s.
 Also, in a French Cashmere, 3½ 6d. 1s.
 Silk Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Jackets, 2½ 6d. 1s.
 Illustrations free.
 GASK and GASK.

THE NEW FRENCH TARLATANE
 COSTUME, 2½s. In white and all the evening colours.
 Also the New French Mouseline Costume, 2½s. 6d. White and
 all the evening colours.
 GASK and GASK.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, Wedding
 Trousseaux, Outfits, Ladies' Underclothing, and Baby
 Linen, all of the best, at most moderate prices. Prices lists free.
 GASK and GASK.

STYLISH BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
 4½ gs., 5½ gs., made of really good silk, and after Paris
 models. Photos free.
 GASK and GASK.

ECONOMICAL MOURNING.—GASK and
 GASK'S NEW MOURNING ROOMS
 contain a large stock of every requisite for all grades of Mourning,
 at most moderate prices. Dressmakers sent to any part of
 the country to take orders, &c.
 68, 69, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS.
 SAMUEL BROTHERS are the sole
 proprietors of these Novel Materials.—
 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

"WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS for
 BOYS.—Suit for a Boy 4 feet in height—
 D Class, 25s.; O Class, 30s. 6d.
 SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING
 BANDS, for use before and after Accouchement.
 Instructions for measurement and prices on application to
 TOTE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ROUND SHOULDERS and STOOPING
 HABITS Cured by Dr. CHANDLER'S GUEST-EXPAND-
 ING BRACE, for both sexes. It restores growth, and produces a
 handsome figure. 10s. 6d. each.—66, Berners-st. Illustrations sent.

LADIES' GARMENT SUSPENDER
 relieves back, hips, and abdominal organs of a distressing
 burden by suspending all the skirts over the shoulder.
 Exhibited at a meeting of the Obstetrical Society of London,
 October 7, 1874, by E. J. Tilt, M.D., President. By post, 1s. 8d.
 H. SNOW, 62, Aldermanbury, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
 ADRENOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so
 much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price, 5s. 6d.
 and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and
 SONS, 6, Gt. Marlborough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.
 London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;
 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Charlots, Brussels.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR
 restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after
 which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing,
 it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and
 effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal.
 Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials
 post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
 Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES
 and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.,
 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great
 Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road, &c., and all Perfumers.

NEW MUSIC.

W. STERNDAL BARNETT'S NEW SONGS.
MAIDEN MINE. 4s.
DANCING LIGHTLY. 4s.
Both the above were sung by Mr. Wm. Shakespeare, for the first time, at the Monday Popular Concerts.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW WALTZ.
SWEETHEARTS. A New Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular song. Arranged by CHARLES D'ALBERT. Price, post-free, 2s. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SWEETHEARTS. Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Price 4s.; postage free, 2s. Sung by Mr. EDWARD LLOYD.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
THE JUDGE'S SONG, from "Trial by Jury." Sung by Mr. Fred Sullivan. 4s.
TENDER AND TRUE. Sung by Edith Wynne. 4s.
THE DISTANT SHORE. 4s.
THOU ART WEARY. 4s.
THOU'RT PASSING HENCE. 4s.
Postage free for half price.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata. Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Now being performed with immense success at the Royal Theatre. Complete for Voice and Piano-forte, 2s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

FLEUR DE THE. Quadrille. CHARLES D'ALBERT. 4s.
FLEUR DE THE. Galop de Salon. E. KETTERER. 4s.
FLEUR DE THE. Bouquet de Melodies. CRAMER. 4s.
All or either of the above sent post-free for half price.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER of CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE (No. 111), containing the following Popular Dances:—
MANOLO WALTZ. EMILE WALDTEUFEL.
WEINER PRESKEN WALTZ. JOSEF STRAUSS.
THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS. DAN GODFREY.
QUADRILLE. CARLO WANSINK.
VALSE DES FLEURS. CARLO WANSINK.
LA TRUANDAISE. CARLO WANSINK.
THE CROCODILE. J. GUNCOCK.
THE MEXICAN EVENING GALOP. W. SMALLWOOD.
THE PRINCESS MARIE GALOP. CHARLES D'ALBERT.
LITTLE DORRIT SCHOTTISCHE.
And a New set of Lancers on Welsh Melodies, entitled "THE 'ROYAL' LANCERS."
By DAN GODFREY, B.M. Gren. Guards.
Price One Shilling; post-free, 1s. 2d.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S NEW ALEXANDRE ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20s to 120 gs.

DULCIANA ORGAN HARMONIUM, by Alexandre.—This New Instrument is specially adapted to the Dulciana Organ. It has the sweetest tone possible, resembling the soft dulciana stop of the best organs, and, by a new patent air-chest, is free from the slightest harshness. Price, 3 stops, oak, 12 gs.; mahogany, 13 gs.; rosewood, 14 gs.

ALEXANDRE ORGAN. MODELE FRANCAIS POUR SALON. In handsome Italian Walnut Case. Three Rows of Vibrators in Treble, two Rows in Bass, and extra Sub-Bass. Ten Stops and two Knee Swells.
BASS. Vox Humana, 1. Dulciana.
1. Gamla. 2. Principal. 3. Sub-Bass. 4. Automatic Swell. 5. Automatic Swell.
Knee Swell Full Organ. The Alexandre Organ, unlike any reed Organ hitherto made, can claim for itself specialities in pipe-like purity of tone and individuality in the timbre of each stop.
The "Modele Francais pour Salon" is eminently adapted for private use, possessing most charming varieties of tone, great facilities of expression, and ease in playing.
The new Automatic Swell is most effective, and yet so simple that a novice may learn its use in five minutes.
The left Knee Swell (Full Organ), by a slow movement, gives the tones of each Stop consecutively, but, when pressed quickly, the whole of the Stops are brought into immediate action, and retire again when the pressure on the Knee Swell is removed.
The right Knee Swell produces a Crescendo on the whole of the Stops in use.
The Vox Humana is an immense improvement on the old Tremolo Stop, giving the true tremolando of the human voice, and that of the Violin.
Price, 50s.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORIENTAL MODEL PIANOFORTE. Iron Frame, Trichord throughout, Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case, FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and Check Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action, THIRTY EIGHT GUINEAS.
Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme climates. Every part that is liable to be affected by rust, the felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The black and silk frame are lined with perforated zinc to keep out damp and insects; and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments in India and China.
Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen at 50, New Bond-street.
The price includes—1. Packing-cases of tin and wood; 2. A suitable tuning hammer or key; 3. A tuning fork; 4. Some additional strings; 5. A Book on Tuning and Preserving the Instrument; 6. And the Carriage to the Doors.

CHAPPELL'S English Model COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone the English Model will be found the most satisfactory instrument, at a moderate price. The action is of a simple description, and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to the tuner.
In elegant Rosewood Case, with full fret, similar in all respects to other instruments at 50s., price 40 gs.; with handsome truss legs, 45 gs.; in splendid Walnut (similar to other 45-guinea instruments), price 45 gs.; with handsome truss legs, 50 gs. Seven Octaves (A to A).

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA or SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, in Canadian Walnut, Mahogany; also, in Solid Oak or White Ash, 22 gs.; and in elegant Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27 gs. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in time, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING PIANOFORTES. From 2gs. per quarter and upwards.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS. From 5s. per annum.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with particulars, may be had on application to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO. now have PIANOFORTES by the following eminent English and Continental Manufacturers, which have been returned from hire, and will be sold at greatly-reduced prices for cash—Broadwood, Erard, Collard, Kirkman, Lipp, Chappell, Bord, Rosenkrantz, 50, New Bond-street.

TRUE TILL DEATH. By A. S. GATTY. Sung by Mr. Maybrick, and always encored. 2s., post-free.
CUNNINGHAM DOOSEY and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, Regent-st., W.

MUSIC HALF PRICE and POST-FREE.—Horsewood and Crag supply orders by return of post. Lists of Music gratis. All Music kept in stock. Best Editions.

COOTE'S PROMENADE QUADRILLE, on popular tunes, played at the Promenade Concerts. Enthusiastically encored. Post-free 21 stamps.
Horwood and Crag, 42, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

LILLIE'S SONG-BOOK, containing Fifty Nursery and Youthful Songs. Price 1s. [This day.]

LILLIE'S SONG-BOOK. Beautifully Illustrated in Colours by Leighton Brothers. This day. Price 1s.
Boosey and Co.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL OF DANCE MUSIC for 1875, containing New Compositions by Lecocq, Offenbach, Coote, Godfrey, Walteufel, and Strauss (beautifully illustrated in Colours), price 1s.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL OF DANCE MUSIC for 1875, containing the Madame Angot Dance Music, &c. (beautifully illustrated in Colours), price 1s. 50th Thousand. The two numbers, post-free, 2s.

BATISTE'S SHILLING ORGAN-BOOK, containing 67 Preludes, Interludes, and Voluntaries for the Organ. Price 1s. [This day.]
Boosey and Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS in MUSIC. THE ROYAL SONG-BOOKS, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 4s. each; also, in paper covers, 2s. 6d. each:—
THE SONGS OF ENGLAND.
THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
THE SONGS OF IRELAND.
THE SONGS OF WALES.
MENDELSSOHN'S 60 SONGS and DUETS.
SCHUMANN'S 75 SONGS.
SACRED SONGS, ANCIENT and MODERN.
HUMOROUS SONGS.
CHOICE DUETS FOR LADIES' VOICES.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

DANCE MUSIC for CHRISTMAS, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. Each Number beautifully illustrated in colours, forming an elegant Gift-Book. Price 1s.
167. STRAUSS'S WEINER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, Wein, Weib und Gesang, Ball Promessen, Lillian Kranz, and Fescho Geister Walzes. 1s.
157. STRAUSS'S THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS, Telegram, and four other Waltzes. 1s.
101. STRAUSS'S BEAUTIFUL DANUBE, Good Old Times, Wiener Kinder, and three other Waltzes. 1s.
153. GUNG'LI'S DREAM OF THE OCEAN, Peterhoff, and four other Waltzes. 1s.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

COOTE'S REMEMBER OR FORGET WALTZ, on Hamilton Auld's popular songs. (This day.)
COOTE'S ONCE AGAIN WALTZ, on Arthur Sullivan's songs.
COOTE'S POLLY WALTZ, on Moley's songs.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONG, AUBADE. By F. H. COWEN. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves everywhere with the greatest success.—Boosey and Co.

ALMOST. By F. H. COWEN. Sequel to his celebrated Song, "It was a Dream." Sung by Madame Patey at all her provincial Concerts. Price 2s. net.
Boosey and Co.

THE GALLANTS OF ENGLAND. By ALFRED SCOTT GATTY. Words by Whyte Melville. Sung by Signor Foll at Madame Christine Nilsson's Concerts. The best baritone song of the season. Price, 2s. net.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SANTLEY'S POPULAR SONGS. POLLY. FAIR IS MY LOVE. THE YEOGMAN'S WEDDING.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LECCOCQ'S NEW SONG. LETTER FROM COUSIN MARY TO COUSIN FRED. The Words from the French by JOHN OXFORD; the Music by CHARLES LECCOCQ. This witty and amusing song has been sung in all the principal theatres of France with the greatest success. Price 1s. 6d. net.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THEN AND NOW. By LOUISA GRAY. The most popular ballad of this popular Composer. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S BEST SONGS. Let me dream again. Sleep, my love, sleep. Looking back. Once again. Looking forward. Love laid his sleepless head. The mother's dream.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

STANDARD SINGING METHODS. NAVA'S BARITONE METHOD. Edited by SANTLEY. 10s. 6d.
PANSEKON'S MEZZO-SOPRANO METHOD. 8s.
MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S SINGING METHOD. 12s. 6d.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT WORKS FOR THE ORGAN. DR. SPARK'S HANDY-BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. 7s. 6d.
ANDRE'S ORGAN-BOOKS, 2 vols (42 pieces) .. each 6s. 6d.
HESSE'S ORGAN-BOOKS, 2 vols (42 pieces) .. each 6s. 6d.
HENRY SMART'S ORGAN-BOOK (12 pieces) .. 7s. 6d.
HENRY SMART'S ORGAN STUDENT (12 pieces) .. 5s. 6d.
J. L. HATTON'S ORGAN-BOOK (12 pieces) .. 7s. 6d.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

HOUSEHOLD MUSIC.—Each number exquisitely illustrated, price 6d.
1. Household Songs (15). 11. German National Songs (18).
2. Christy's Songs (20). 12. Household Songs (20).
3. Sacred Songs (21). 13. Scotch Songs (24).
4. Gems for Piano (9). 14. Sacred Songs (24).
5. Gems for Piano (10). 15. Rigoletto for Piano.
6. Sacred Pieces for Piano (22). 16. Trovatore for Piano.
7. Little Songs for Little Singers (17). 17. Sonnambula for Piano.
8. Little Pieces for Little Players (20). 18. Lucia for Piano.
9. Popular Waltzes (4). 19. Norma for Piano.
10. Christy's Songs (18). 20. Maria for Piano.
21. Comic and Convivial Songs for Christmas (12).
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

HENRY SMART'S ARRANGEMENTS of MOZART'S REQUIEM, ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER, MOZART'S 12TH MASS, HAYDN'S IMPERIAL MASS, for the PIANOFORTE. Complete. 3s. each.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BALLAD NUMBERS OF BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—Price 1s. each.
170. TEN COPYRIGHT SONGS, sung by SANTLEY at the London Ballad Concerts. 1s.
169. TEN SONGS by VIRGINIA GABRIEL. 1s.
168. TEN SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 1s.
167. TWELVE BALLADS by ALFRED SCOTT GATTY. 1s.
166. TWELVE SONGS by OFFENBACH. 1s.
165. TWELVE BALLADS by CLARABEL. 1s.
164. TWELVE SONGS by DOLORES. 1s.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD'S GAVOTTE for the Pianoforte, 3s.; post-free half price. "A charming piece, melodious and very effective."—Brewer and Co., 11 and 15, Poultry, Cheapside; and 23, Bishopsgate-street Within.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. Twenty-six Numbers of Section V, the End, now ready.
FOURTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

THREE NEW STUDIES FOR THE PIANOFORTE, by STEPHEN HELLER; and SOUTHERN PICTURES (Four Fantasiestücke), by CARL REINECKE.
Edited and Carefully Fingered by CHARLES HALLE.
FOURTH BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

PIANOFORTE SOLOS AND DUETS. Edited and Carefully Fingered by CHARLES HALLE. Prospectuses, containing full particulars and prices, may be had of FOURTH BROTHERS: London, 272A, Regent-circus; Oxford-street; Manchester, Cross-street and South King-street.

NEW MUSIC.

Now ready.
METZLER and CO'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER of DANCE MUSIC, being No. 14 of METZLER and CO'S POPULAR MUSICAL LIBRARY.
CONTENTS.
1. The Galathea Valse. J. H. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
2. Paul-y-toot-y-technic Quadrille. Charles Coote.
3. Menolo Valse. Emile Walteufel.
4. British Army Polka. H. J. Tinney.
5. Tommy Dodd Quadrille. Charles Coote.
6. Valentine Galop. Morris Belle.
7. Trautgluck Polka-Mazurka. Kater Bela.
8. The Franc-Tireur War Galop. H. J. Tinney.
9. Nachtleider Valse. C. H. R. Marriott.
10. Brighton Boatman Galop. Charles Coote, jun.
11. Brighton Boatman Quadrille. Charles Coote, jun.
In handsome wrapper.
Price One Shilling. Post-free, 13 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London; and of all Music and Book Sellers.

METZLER and CO., SOLE AGENTS for MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGANS. Wholesale and Export.
Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

AMERICAN ORGANS by MASON and HAMLIN. TESTIMONIALS from the most EMINENT MUSICIANS. ILLUSTRATED LISTS on application.
Sole Agents—METZLER & Co., 37, Gt. Marlborough-st., London.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS. NEW STYLES. Prices from 15 guineas. On the "Three Years' System," £1 15s. a Quarter.
Catalogues gratis and post-free.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM. SPECIAL CHURCH MODEL. Massive Dark Oak Case. Handsomely Carved Console. Five rows of Vibrators—Four sets in Bass, and Six in Treble. Eighteen Stops and Knee Swell.
By a judicious admixture of the Broad and Narrow Reeds and the new system of Voicing on the Organ principle, harshness of tone is avoided and greater power obtained.
Price, 50 gs.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS. Wholesale and Export Agents.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.
New Catalogue now ready.

WE HAVE OUR BRAVE HEARTS STILL. New National Song. The words by H. B. Farrie; Music by BRAHAM. "Will be a favourite everywhere."
Post-free 13 stamps.
METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

VOCAL GEMS. No. 57. Containing Seven Sacred Songs by Miss DAVIS, including the celebrated "Ruth." Post-free, 7 stamps.
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

VOCAL GEMS. No. 58. Containing Six Songs by CH. GOUNOD, including "The Guardian Angel." Post-free, 7 stamps. Detailed lists of contents on application.
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

WRIGHTON'S NEWEST SONGS. THINK NOT I CAN FORGET THEE. THAT WAS LONG AGO. Illustrated. Price 4s., half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

GOUNOD'S MARCHE NUPCIALE, from "La Nonne Sanglante," as performed at the Promenade Concerts. For Pianoforte Solo. 4s.; post-free, 13 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

SHE AND I. The very successful New Song by LOUISA GRAY. Sung by Signor Caravoglia. Price 4s., post-free 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC. SERENATA (in Gondola), by RENDANO. A most effective piece, played by the Composer. 4s. Also: INTERMEZZO (from the above). 3s.
SCHERZO A CAPRICCIO. 4s. Post-free half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

NEW SONGS. Published Recently. HULLAH—"The Free Companion" (Baritone) .. 4s.
PINSUTI—"The Vicar's Daughter" (Mezzo-Soprano) .. 4s.
H. SMART—"Bright and fair as a star" (Soprano) .. 4s.
V. GABRIEL—"My heart is fixed as fate" (Tenor) .. 4s.
WEKELIN—"Star of my night" (in C and E flat) .. 4s.
YRADIER—"Star of the west is shining" (in C) .. 3s.
Post-free half price.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

TO CHORAL SOCIETIES, PENNY READINGS, and SCHOOLS.—ROBERT COCKS and CO'S PART-SONGS. Post-free four stamps each: "Victoria" (Henry Smart), "God Bless the Prince of Wales," "God Bless our Saviour Prince," "Full the hills resound," and "Sound the Trumpet in Zion." Each choir (Dr. Wm. Richards), six stamps. Also, for stamps each, "God Save the Queen," "Happy be thy Dreams," "Far Away," "A Rose in Heaven" (Ald); "O ye tears!" (Ald), 12 stamps.—London: 6, New Burlington-street.

FOR UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN (Handel). Transcribed for the Pianoforte by GEORGE FREDERICK WEST. 3s.; free by post, 13 stamps. Also Schaeffer's Life of Handel, pp. 443, 7s. 6d.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

THE CHRISTIAN'S GOOD NIGHT. Written by Miss S. Doudney; Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). 3s.; free by post 13 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Order everywhere.

THE TIME OF YOUTH, and WHEN LIFE IS BRIGHTEST. Two Duets for Soprano and Contralto. Words by C. J. Rowe; Music by GIRO PINSUTI. 4s. each; post-free, 24 stamps each. "Two graceful duets."—Vide Illustrated London News.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

ONE WISH FOR THEE. Ballad. Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps. "This song was recently given at a grand concert in London, and elicited a hearty encore. The audience was so enraptured that a second time was actually asked."—Vide Chester Courant.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Post-free 14 stamps each.
The Child's Dream. Nocturne. B. Richards. 3s.
Theethoven's March from "Egmont." G. F. West. 3s.
Larghetto from Mozart's Clarinet Quintet. G. F. West. 3s.
Joseph Andre's Four Easy Fantasia, entitled "An English Tour" (English Airs). "A Scotch Tour" (Scotch Airs). "A Welsh Tour" (Welsh Airs), and "An Irish Tour" (Irish Airs). 3s.—London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

WAITING FOR THE SWALLOWS. New Song. Written by Ren; Music by GIRO PINSUTI. "A bright, joyous little chanson, suitable for a tenor or soprano. Compass from D below the line to E."—Vide Irish Times. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

ROECKEL'S CHARMING SONGS. ONCE UPON A TIME. Sung by Miss E. Wynne. DOWN THE GOLDEN WOODS. Sung by Madame Patey. ONLY FOR THEE. Sung by Mr. Cummings.
2s. each, net.
CUNNINGHAM DOOSEY and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.

Full music size, handsomely bound, elegantly illustrated,
BATH'S MUSICAL ANNUAL.
Contributed to by Coote, Godfrey, Campans, Marriott, Montgomery, Holson, &c. Post-free, 7s. 6d.
J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

COOTE'S "CONCORDIA VALSE." Introducing "I never was meant for the Sea." "Fifty Miles Under the Sea," "Pie for Street and Pie for Home." Illustrated, post-free, 24 stamps.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-st.

MARRIOTT'S MERRY MIDNIGHT LANCERS, introducing "Always do as I do," "Belle of the ball," "Her heart was true to me," "Mulligan Guard." "Give me the heart of honest heart." &c. Post-free, 24 stamps.
J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MONTGOMERY'S VERY PRETTY QUADRILLE, introducing "Down by the old mill-stream," "A fig for to-morrow!" "Fiel for shame!" &c. Elegantly illustrated, 1 and 24 stamps.
J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

M. HOBSON'S New Baritone Song, THE MOUNTBANK'S SONG. Words by J. S. LYONS. A worthy companion to the same composer's famous "Give me the Man of Iron, of honest heart." &c. Post-free, 24 stamps.
J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

MENDELSSOHN'S CYGNE MOURANT. Adagio Poétique pour le Piano. The weird and impassioned song of the dying swan intermingling with the pilgrim's solemn midnight chant is a truly poetical idea, here beautifully carried out.
W. CZERNY, 349, Oxford-street. Post-free, 18 stamps.

THE BROKEN PITCHERS. New Song by BERTHOLD TOURS. Words by F. E. Weatherly, M.A. A charming melody, well suited to the pretty and lively verses (a village story), and an accompaniment both graceful and easy are the distinctive features of this composition, which must soon become popular in every drawing-room. Compass, D below the line to E. Post-free 18 stamps.
W. CZERNY, 349, Oxford-street, W.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S ALBUM of DANCE MUSIC. CONTENTS.
Valse. Cornflower. C. COOTE, Jun.
Quadrille. Dolly Varden. MARRIOTT
Galop. The Outpost. CHARLES GODFREY
Polka-Mazurka. Trebelli. H. ROUBIER
Lancers. Punch and Judy. H. S. ROBERTS
Schottische. The Altherion. H. COVAT MAANEN
Quadrille. Caledonians. MARRIOTT
Valse. Princess Louise. CHARLES GODFREY
Polka. Early in the Morning. C. COOTE
Country Dance. Sir Roger de Coverley. OLD ENGLISH
Price One Shilling.
London: Ashdown and Parry, Hanover-square: and to be had of every Musician in Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies, and India; or sent post-free for thirteen stamps.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS at BOOSEY and CO'S new and extensive Warerooms, 235, Regent-street, adjoining the Polytechnic. A large stock of Instruments by all the great Makers, English and Foreign, for Sale or Hire; also upon the Three Years' System.

BOOSEY and CO'S 20-GUINEA PIANOFORTE, in plain Walnut, compass 7 octaves. Unsurpassed for cheapness and durability.
235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY and CO'S 28-GUINEA PIANETTE, in Italian Walnut or Rosewood, has the check action, and is a most elegant and small drawing-room instrument. On the Three-Years' system, £2 15s. per quarter.—235, Regent-street.

DISTIN'S BRASS INSTRUMENTS for AMATEURS. DISTIN'S CORNET-A-PISTONS, from £3 10s. DISTIN'S MINIATURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9 gs. DISTIN'S BALLAD HORN, 9 gs. DISTIN'S DRAG and POST HORNS and BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices.
Estimates for Bands of all sizes, also Illustrations and Prices of individual Instruments, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London.
DISTIN'S MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES have now been brought, after many years of successful operation, to that perfection which has resulted in a quality of tone so brilliant, and yet so mellow and agreeable, as to render them the leading and principal instruments now in use. Their durability has been tested for many years past, and they have been found to resist the continuous work, even of school-room practice, more effectively than any other Pianoforte.
The price of these unique instruments ranges from 25s. to 34 gs., and they are sent out on Cramer's Three-Years System (a system originated by Cramer, partially adopted by other firms, but carried out on a thoroughly large and liberal scale only by themselves), at £27s. 6d., £2 16s., and £38s. per quarter. There is a great variety of these instruments from which to select at their Pianoforte Galleries, 207 and 209, Regent-street, W., and 43 to 46, Moorgate-street, City.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTE. Price in Rosewood or Walnut, 75 gs. No instrument of this size has yet been manufactured with the same amount of resonance or the same roundness of tone. The touch is sensitive, and offers the greatest facility for brilliant performance.
Regent-street, W.; and Moorgate-street, E.C.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, by all the great makers, is at the PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street, W., and 43, 45, Moorgate-street, E.C. Illustrated Price Lists post-free on application.

HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, Harmoniums, Harps, Bell Pianofortes, &c., for SALE, for HIRE, and on CRAMER'S Three-Year System, at their Galleries, 199, 201, Regent-street; and 41, Moorgate-street, E.C.

PIANOS, £1 per Month, on the Three Years' System.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, W.

PIANOS for HIRE, 14s. per Month. Seven Octaves. No hire charged if purchased at any time within six months.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

TWENTY POUNDS SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves, strong, round, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Packed free and forwarded.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

PIANOS, at £18; Pianos, at £20; Pianos, at £25.—GRAND SALE of PIANOFORTES returned from Hire. Full compass, equal to new, at half the original price. Packed free and forwarded to any part. Descriptive Lists post-free on application.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas. 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and most elegant pianos, with every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the three years' system at 1 guinea per month.—OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street (opposite Tussaud's).

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price). Trichord, Drawing-room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in handsome walnut-wood case, carved for work front, and cabriolet truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 60 guineas.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-st., Portman square.

BROADWOOD and COLLARD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, fullest compass of Seven Octaves. Two beautiful instruments, of rich and full tone, in the choicest Italian walnut-wood, nearly new. To be SOLD at unusually low prices. May be seen at OETZMANN'S, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE O. LEIGHTON, 138, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.



ON THE WAY TO THE CAMPO SANTO.

FROM THE PICTURE BY MISS CLARA MONTALBA.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA



THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG, G.C.S.I., PRIME MINISTER
OF THE NIZAM.



THE RAO PRAGMULJEE, OF CUTCH.



THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR, OF INDORE.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

In our Journal of last week an account was given of the arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Bombay on Monday, the 8th inst., and of his reception there by Lord Northbrook, Governor-General of India, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of the Bombay Presidency, with the principal civil and military officers, and many of the native Princes and nobles. We also gave some illustrations of his visit to the King of Greece at Athens during three days of an incidental excursion, with the illumination of the Acropolis, and the state breakfast-party given by his Royal Highness on board the Serapis, in the Piræus harbour, to their Majesties the King and Queen. Several of the Engravings in our present Number relate to the Prince's further passage, on Saturday, the 23rd ult., through the Suez Canal, and following days, and his journey thence to Cairo, where he was the guest of the Khedive of Egypt; as well as his subsequent voyage down the Red Sea, from the 27th ult. till he reached Aden on Monday, the 1st, and then continued his voyage across the Indian Ocean. Our Special Artists have furnished a variety of sketches of the different incidents which attended his progress and sojourn in those parts of the East, and of the scenes which he beheld, either from the deck of the Osborne, in the Suez Canal, or from that of the Serapis, in the Red Sea. It will be convenient first to notice these, before referring to our illustrations of Bombay and its diverse classes of population, which were sketched by Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, during his former visits to India.

The Suez Canal, made a few years ago to connect the Mediterranean navigation with the Red Sea, was fully illustrated by Mr. Simpson's sketches of many places on its route and points in its construction, which appeared in this Journal from March 13, 1869, to April 17 of that year, when the works were visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness then opened the sluices to let the water of the Red Sea into the empty bed of the Bitter Lakes. A few months later, at the opening of the canal, in November, 1869, by the Empress of the French and the Emperor of Austria, we gave special illustrations of that memorable ceremony. The canal, which cost about sixteen millions sterling of a company's capital, founded by M. Ferdinand Lesseps, and effectually aided by the Khedive with forced native labour, is a hundred miles long from Port Said to Suez, 246 ft. broad, except in some parts where its width is reduced to 190 ft., and 26 ft. deep throughout, with no locks in its entire course. A capacious artificial harbour is formed at Port Said, the north end of the canal, by two long artificial breakwaters. The first, 34 miles from Port Said are through the broad lakes Menzaleh, Ballah, and Timsah; then come the station and new town of Ismailia, with a railway to Cairo. The Prince of Wales, in his recent journey, left the canal and Ismailia and went to Cairo, from which city, three days later, he travelled by another line of railway to the port of Suez, thus avoiding the second portion of the canal transit. Kantara, of which place we now give an illustration, is where the canal issues from Lake Menzaleh, crossing the ordinary route of caravan traffic over the plain of Pelusium, from Egypt to Syria. There is a ferry here across the canal, which is shown in Mr. Simpson's sketch, consisting of two or three flat-bottomed pontoons, drawn along by hand-pulling between a couple of ropes stretched from side to side. This spot presents, it may perhaps be remarked, one of the oldest illustrations of what is expressed by "right of way." It is, we have observed, on the direct line between Egypt and the Holy Land, and from time immemorial it has been the road from these two countries. Those going down to Egypt, so long ago as the time of Abraham or that of Jacob and his sons, would no doubt pass by this way. The words "El Kantara" are Arabic, meaning a bridge, but they also mean a ferry; and something of this kind for getting over one of the many lagoons connected with Lake Menzaleh has been here established from a very remote period. The right of way has been so well established that the Suez Canal Company had to respect it, and make a ferry for travellers and caravans to cross by. So here the "Ship of the Desert" and the "Camel of the Sea," which is a free translation of the Arabic idiom, may at times come into close proximity, as we see in the illustration.

The Prince of Wales, having been conveyed by the Osborne on the canal from Port Said to Ismailia, where he arrived at five o'clock in the afternoon, took the special railway train to Cairo at six o'clock. He arrived at Cairo before nine, thus travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour. The Khedive himself, with his Ministers and the English Consul, was on the platform to receive the Royal party. Several regiments were marshalled around and in the station, and the brilliancy of the Egyptian state dress showed off magnificently against the white uniforms of the soldiers, who were picked men, and a fine set of fellows. Crowds of Arabs stood in the distance, and their gay colours, under the gaslight and in the blaze of many torches, completed a beautiful picture. The Prince, who wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the exception of a white sun-helmet, shook the Khedive warmly by the hand. They are old friends, and this is the third time the Prince has enjoyed the Oriental hospitality of Egypt. Host and guest walked arm-in-arm to the State carriage (constructed after the fashion of a Lord Mayor's coach, and drawn by four magnificent English horses) and drove together to the palace of Ghezireh, where the Prince and his suite were superbly housed. This beautiful palace is situated on the western bank of the Nile, opposite Cairo, from which it is approached by excellent roads lined with trees. The river is crossed by a fine iron lattice girder bridge of French construction. The palace is built on the site of a favourite country residence of the present Khedive, which he had long before he succeeded to the government of Egypt. The building is one of the finest and most tasteful in Egypt. Its position is well chosen and commanding; the gardens are magnificent and luxuriant in culture; there is also an interesting zoological collection. During the winter season the gardens and palace are open to the public by the gracious permission of his Highness the Khedive. In this palace the Empress of the French was entertained in October, 1869. In November of the same year the Emperor of Austria also occupied the palace after the opening of the Suez Canal. The Prince of Wales is now the third Royal personage who has stayed there.

The Khedive, like a courteous host, accompanied his guest to the palace, and there left him to repose for the night. The Prince's suite followed in other state carriages, with the Ministers and other state officials who had assisted at the reception. Outriders and a mounted guard of honour accompanied the procession, and Arabs bearing blazing torches preceded each carriage. The Khedive's band played "God Save the Queen" as the party drove away. There was a great gathering of natives round the station and along the road. There is nothing the Arab loves so much as what he calls a "fantasia," and he will sit for hours as long as there is either noise to listen to or something bright to look at. But he was rather subdued that night. The month of Ramadan, the month of fasting, when the Arab neither eats nor drinks from sunrise to sunset, was drawing to a close, and the natives were

languid and exhausted by the strain of the fast. The time, too, not long after sunset, was a time of torpor, when the native world had dined after its too prolonged abstinence. It is allowable for the Arabs, even in Ramadan, to seek refreshments at their café in the evening, as shown in one of our sketches from Cairo. The two persons seated on the bench to the left of the doorway are officers in the service of the Khedive. The elder, sitting cross-legged in the old fashion, and wearing a turban and loose robe, with a snow-white beard and moustache, is probably a Bey; he puts down his hookah, or long-stemmed pipe, to read a paper just handed to him by the other, a lieutenant in the army, attired in his military uniform. In this he is assisted, from behind the bench, by a turbaned captain of bashi-bazouks looking over his shoulder, and seemingly explaining the contents of the paper. A private soldier is seated in waiting upon the low wicker seat beneath the wall. The boy handing a tiny cup of coffee to the grandee of the company, and the tall man lounging in the doorway, smoking a sheeshee made of two hollow reeds stuck into a cocoanut shell, are figures equally characteristic. To the left hand, lying prostrate upon the low brick wall which serves for a seat on that side, is a gentleman overcome with the fumes of hashish, or extract of hemp. A black eunuch, dressed like one of our negro minstrels, with the addition of the fez or Moorish cap, sits with his back turned towards the rest of the company. Lastly, we observe a poor woman, apparently a beggar, with a naked little child upon her shoulder, very much tormented by the flies. Some rude pictures of a railway train, a couple of long-tailed cats under a tree, and people leading a donkey or other beast, adorn the front of the house. This sketch is by M. H. Atkinson.

Mr. Simpson's sketches of the coast scenery on the Red Sea are next to be regarded. The views which a traveller on board the steamer from Suez has brought before him are not uninteresting. There is a distant view of Mount Sinai, first of all, and there is the supposed place of the Israelites' passage in the Exodus; but the Red Sea is 1200 miles long and 200 miles wide, containing many remarkable sites and objects. The upper part or head of this sea divides itself into two branches, the Gulf of Suez and the Arabian Gulf of Akaba, with the peninsula of Edom between them. The following is an index to the numbered subjects in the page of engraved sketches:—1, town and port of Suez; 2, the Sinaitic range; 3, Jebel Serbal, by some reputed the true Mount Sinai; 4, headland called Ras Mo-hammed; 5, Isle of Shadwa and coast of Africa, with the Strait of Jubal; 6, rocks called the Brothers, halfway down the Red Sea; 7, lighthouse on the Dædalus shoal; 8, Jebel Teer; 9, south end of the Abu Ail islands; 10, Strait of Babel-Mandeb, at the entrance to the Indian Ocean. One more day's steaming will bring the voyager to Aden.

We must now turn to the illustrations of Bombay, and first to the view of a street in that great commercial city. The houses of Bombay are built after a semi-European style; they are high, and substantial in appearance. A marked feature in their style is the elaborately-carved brackets, which are of teak wood. In many cases they paint these brackets of red and green, and the use of these two contrasting colours is a frequent combination. The streets of Bombay present a much greater variety of character than is to be found in the other presidential towns of India, with an equal variety of costume. There are Maharrattas, Parsees, natives of Baroda, Cutch, and Kurrachee, Arabs from the Persian Gulf, Cabooles from the Khyber, and Seedé Wallahs from Africa, besides Chinamen, and many others, some of whom figured in our paper last week. The Parsees, who were also then spoken of, constitute the wealthiest and most influential part of the native population, not only in Bombay, but in other towns of Western India. They formerly occupied Surat and the adjacent districts of Guzerat, whither they had come from Persia, or rather from Media and Bactria, and the provinces on the Oxus, north of Afghanistan, after the Mussulman conquest of those provinces. They still cherish the religious faith of the Zend-Avesta, that of the Magi, or priesthood founded by Zoroaster 500 or 600 years before Christ. It is a system of lofty and ascetic morality, connected with a theistic belief not at all irrational, and with a ritual in which fire, that of the sun more especially, is revered as the symbol of the Deity. Mr. Simpson's sketch of "A Parsee at Prayer," holding the book of sacred doctrine in his hand and contemplating the sunrise or sunset, needs no further comment.

The Government House at Parell, four miles from the town and port of Bombay, was a monastery or college of Jesuits in the time of the Portuguese dominion, two centuries ago, and they kept it till 1720, but much of the present building is quite modern. It stands in a park well laid out and planted with ornamental trees. The interior contains a noble dining-room, 86 ft. long and 30 ft. broad, with a drawing-room and ball-room above it. The Governor and his family live in the right wing, the members of his staff in the left wing of the mansion. The Marquis of Wellesley, whose statue, by Chantrey, is one of the ornaments of the city, was Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805.

The reception of the native Princes by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was stately and splendid. It was on Tuesday week, the day after his landing at Bombay. After the Rajahs of Kolapore, Mysore, Oodeypore, Cutch, and Baroda came Sir Salar Jung, with the Nizam's deputation, which contained many Rajahs, Nawabs, and chiefs. The Prince's native visitors were most friendly. The Rajah of Kolapore came in great state. The Prince of Wales said he trusted that the death of the late Rajah would not prevent the Rajah from visiting England. He gladly heard that the Rajah had progressed in education, and said it was a great advantage his being able to converse in English. The Prince presented a jewelled box, a scimitar, a miniature, books, and a medal. He received a sword and a dagger. Next turning to the Chief of Oodeypore, the Prince expressed his regret that he could not visit the capital of that ancient and gallant dynasty, owing to the pressure upon his time. He declared his gratification that the Viceroy would meet the Maharana of Oodeypore, and presented a scimitar, a rifle, a medal, and his portrait, and a jewelled box and books. He received, also, presents of similar value. Next came the youthful Guicowar of Baroda, whose career the Prince said he should watch with interest, and urged him to pursue his studies in English and in horsemanship. He presented him with a whip, a scimitar, a jewelled box, books, and a ring. Madhava Rao visited the Guicowar's mother and exchanged gifts. The Prince's remarks produced a favourable impression.

On the following day his Royal Highness returned the visits of the Guicowar of Baroda, the Maharana of Meywar, the Maharajah of Kolapore, the second-class chiefs of Kattywar, the Sirdars of the Deccan and the Concan, and the Southern Mahratta Jagheerdars. He afterwards held a numerously-attended levée, and then went to the native school children's feast. Upwards of 7000 of all castes were assembled on this occasion, and the Prince was greatly pleased with the interesting spectacle. At night he went to the ball of the Byculla Club, and remained till two o'clock, dancing vigorously.

On the next day, Thursday, the Prince returned the visit of the Maharajahs of Edar and Mysore, the Rao of Cutch, Meer Ali Morad Khan of Khyrpore, the Nawabs of Junagarh and Radhanpore, the Jam of Nowarnagar, the Thakur Saheb of

Bhownaggar, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangudra, the Rajah of Rajpeela, the Dewan of Pahlapore, and Sir Salar Jung, at their own residences, besides attending the native chiefs at home at the Secretariat. His Royal Highness then visited an enormous marquee erected on the esplanade, where upwards of 2000 sailors, marines, and soldiers were entertained at a banquet given in honour of his visit. He won the men's hearts by moving among them, drinking their health, and finally making a speech. He afterwards laid the foundation-stone of the new wet docks, and the ceremony was a great Masonic success, there being a large attendance of brethren and guests.

The Prince went on the Friday, with a party of 400 ladies and gentlemen, invited by the Governor of Bombay, to visit the famous Caves of Elephanta. The Isle of Elephanta is five miles south-east of the island upon which Bombay stands, and four steam-boats conveyed the party, arriving about sunset. The ancient cave-temples here are soon reached by a steep ascent from the landing-place, on the south side of the island. These artificial caves are called by the natives Lenen (Laina). Proceeding about 300 yards to the right, a rude figure of an immense elephant is approached, which is cut out of the rock. This statue, called by the natives Garapore, gives name to the island. It is 13 ft. long, much mutilated, and rapidly decaying. In 1814 the head and neck fell from the body, in which there are three large fissures. Further on is the grand entrance of a magnificent temple, with huge massive columns, hewn in the basaltic mountain. The entrance is by a large front, having two enormous pillars and pilasters, which form three openings, the rock above being thick, steep, and covered with luxuriant brushwood. The appearance of the interior is grand and impressive, long rows of columns close in perspective on all sides; the roof, formed of the solid rock, is flat, and appears to be entirely supported by the huge pillars only, the capitals of which are flattened down as if by the ponderous weight. The whole is almost obscured in darkness, with a faint light from the entrance, and the appearance of the gigantic stone figures, ranged along the wall

(Continued on page 520).

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is very readable this month, but contains nothing of much literary distinction except "Ethelbert's Hand," which is, we think, decidedly superior to the work to which Mr. Hardy owes his reputation, while much less calculated for popularity. It is strange and eccentric without being in the slightest degree exceptional or grotesque, too artificial for most sympathies, and always perplexing us with a doubt whether its unquestionable power depends on depth of insight or mere cleverness. There can be no mistake as to the cleverness of "Leam Dundas," which is gradually working off the melodramatic element which at first so greatly disfigured it. It is nevertheless hard reading, from the difficulty of feeling an interest in any one of the characters. Mr. Irving's Macbeth is the subject of a very sound and conscientious criticism. Perhaps the most generally interesting paper in this number is the very ingenious one on professedly automaton chess and whist playing, in which an attempt is made to throw light on the "Psycho" mystery, and a scheme outlined by which a similar trick could be performed, even without the ministry of a concealed player. "At the Land's End of France" is a graphic description of the wild granite coast of the Welsh Cornwall.

The most remarkable paper in *Macmillan* is one on "The Turkish Default," by Mr. A. Wilson, who asks, "Except for Russian greed and Austrian fears," what is there to prevent the Christian provinces of European Turkey from forming themselves into a federation? The obstacles indicated have been thought formidable; especially as, without the interference of the Powers stigmatised, the Turks, even in their present fallen condition, are quite strong enough to prevent anything of the kind. Mr. Sutherland Edwards takes an anxious but not a desponding view of the Central Asian question. His paper is mainly a review of the report of the United States Attaché, Mr. Schuyler. "A Lincolnshire Rector" institutes, with much taste and knowledge, a very legitimate parallel between Virgil and Tennyson. Mr. Fleay seeks to deprive Shakespeare of all the parts of "Henry VI.," and intimates that his critical knife is ready to cut deeper still.

The *Fortnightly* opens with an eloquent paper by Professor Tyndall on "Materialism and its Opponents," principally in reply to Mr. Martineau. We understand Professor Tyndall to define materialism as the assertion of the immanence of a formative principle in matter—a postulate which his adversary is not averse to grant if he can see his way to reconciling it with the freedom of the human will. The confident optimism of Mr. Grant-Duff's considerations on the progress of Russia in Asia is spoiled by two omissions—his failure to estimate the moral effect it may produce upon the dissatisfied classes in India, and the possibility of Germany being induced or compelled to purchase Russian alliance by the sacrifice of the mouths of the Danube or Constantinople itself. We agree with Mr. Duff that this is improbable; but stranger things have happened. Dr. Bridges has our sympathy in his demand for strict international justice in our dealings with China; but he ought to see that this is only possible on the basis of reciprocity. So long as no foreigner can obtain justice from a Chinese tribunal without diplomatic pressure, this must of necessity be exercised, and European States must interfere in the internal affairs of China to an extent that would be as unjustifiable as undesirable in the case of a really civilised nation. The opium traffic is, no doubt, a deplorable business; but, as matters stand, the proposal that the Indian Government should withdraw from connection with it is, practically one to enrich Chinese mandarins at the expense of Hindoo taxpayers. Colonel Chesney's critique on General Sherman's Atlanta campaign adds little to our knowledge, but is a useful resumé of the soundest military opinion on that interesting episode of the great civil war.

Mr. Grant-Duff is a better authority on social than on political questions. His observations on the social aspects of our Indian dominion, in reply to sundry interrogatories administered by the editor of the *Contemporary Review*, are for the most part striking and suggestive, and disclose so just a sense of our difficulties and responsibilities as to reconcile us to the general impression of cheerfulness and confidence. It must be noted, however, that entire fields of inquiry seem to have been withdrawn from his view, the condition of the Indian Army, for instance. Dr. Littledale's narrative of the last attempt at internal reformation in the Church of Rome describes the reforming career of Scipio de Ricci, which might have ended more prosperously if the French Revolution had not driven thrones and priesthoods into close alliance. Professor Mivart's disquisition on philosophical anatomy is an able argument for the existence of a soul in nature. In pointing out the noxiousness of the sensational literature circulated among young people of the lower classes, Mr. Strahan is compelled to acknowledge the extreme difficulty of suppressing it. Mr. F. Harrison's demonstration of the religious aspects of Comtism is achieved by the employment of old terms in new senses.

Blackwood's military critic, who recently threw such grave doubts on the present and for some time the future efficiency of the French army, now investigates the causes of its lamentable failure in the past. They are reducible to three—the national failing of irrational presumption, the stiffness of military routine, and, far more operative than either, the utter rottenness of the Imperial régime, and its perversion from the highest administrative rank to the lowest, by a consistent system of enormous mendacity. The blame imputed to the Chambers and the Liberal party appears to us unjust; the Government could at any time have overruled the objections of economists by a frank confession of the situation; but this would have involved their own condemnation and exposure. “The Dilemma” is as spirited as usual; but the most agreeable paper in the number is a delightful account of the decayed Dutch cities by the Zuyder Zee, deprived of their commercial importance by the retreat of the waters, but still clean, thrifty, and respectable. The vast diminution of population serves to explain the corresponding decline of the Netherlands in political importance since the seventeenth century. “Legends and Folk Lore of North Wales” is another bright and genial essay.

Pleasant news from Bosnia and the Herzegovina has recently been so scarce that it is a relief to peruse Mr. Vignoles's lively and picturesque account of his recent tour in the former provinces, contributed to *Fraser*. He found the region romantic, the trip full of interest and amusement, and the Turkish officials hospitable and gentlemanly. It is true that the object of the expedition, the extension of the Turkish railway system, was such as to ensure him the aid and countenance of the authorities. A map of the railways now completed or in progress is annexed to the article. Another essay relating to the Moslem world is a native African's survey of the progress of Mohammedanism among the negro race. Although a Christian, the writer considers Mohammedanism as the creed best adapted to his countrymen in their present stage of development. Its beneficial effects seem to have been very strongly marked, while the gaiety and carelessness of the

negro's character prevent his imbibing the savage fanaticism and surly hostility to improvement which render Islam inimical to civilisation in its native regions. “The Survival of Paganism” calls attention to the indestructible vitality of classical mythology and philosophy, and briefly sketches the careers of Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, and other remarkable men who have carried their ideal enthusiasm into sober practice. “German Home Life” this month regards the domestic institutions of Germany in their sentimental aspect. The authoress's opinion seems to be that the sentiment is mainly on the surface. “Alphonso the Wise” is an interesting account of a monarch more eminent as a speculative than as a practical statesman, but justly renowned as the patron of science and letters, and a legislator whose humane and tolerant regulations on some points are to this day in advance of Spanish public opinion. Miss Betham-Edwards contributes a very pleasant notice of an autumnal tour in the west of France.

“Basil's Faith,” in *Temple Bar*, is a clever story. The paper on Richelieu and that on Napoleon's Wagram Campaign are vigorously written, and seem to proceed from the same hand. Both offend by indifference to considerations of justice and right, which betrays bad statesmanship as well as bad morality. Lady Pollock contributes an agreeable paper on theatrical criticism.

Apart from its usual theological contents, the *Month* has two papers of considerable general interest. One is a very spirited article on Labour and Capital, including a warm eulogium of trades unions and an enumeration of the improvements in the condition of the working classes effected by the legislation of the last forty years. The other is the commencement of a narrative of the recent expedition to Kerguelen Land to observe the transit of Venus.

Mr. Francillon's and Mr. McCarthy's fictions continue to constitute the leading attractions of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which also makes a bold experiment in verse. There is, however more cleverness than poetry in Mr. T. Hardy's Wessex ballad.

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

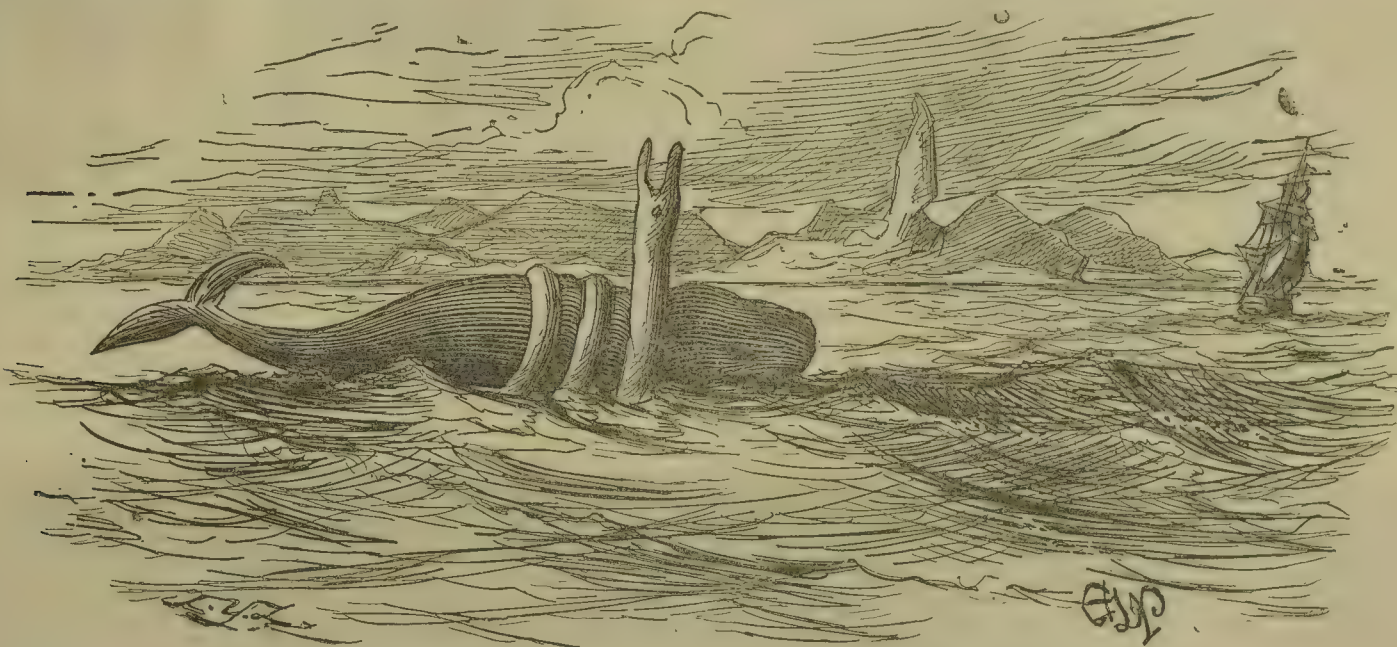
Our Engraving is an exact representation of a sketch we have received, with the following letter, from the Rev. E. L. Penny, M.A., Chaplain to H.M.S. London, at Zanzibar, Oct. 21:—

“I send you herewith a sketch of the great sea-serpent attacking a sperm whale, which I have made from the descriptions of the captain and crew of the barque Pauline, and they have, after careful examination, pronounced it to be correct. The whale should have been placed deeper in the water, but I should then have been unable to depict so clearly the manner in which the animal was attacked.

“Captain Drevar, of the barque Pauline, bound with coals for her Majesty's naval stores at Zanzibar, when in lat. 5 deg. 13 min. S., long. 35 deg. W., on July 8 last, observed three very large sperm whales, and one of them was gripped round the body, with two turns, by what appeared to be a huge serpent. Its back was of a darkish brown and its belly white, with an immense head and mouth, the latter always open; the head and tail had a length beyond the coils of about 30 ft.; its girth was about 8 ft. or 9 ft. Using its extremities as levers, the serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale down to the bottom, head first. The other two whales, after attempting to release their companion, swam away upon its descent, exhibiting signs of the greatest terror.

“On July 13 this or another sea-serpent was again seen, about 200 yards off the stern of the vessel, shooting itself along the surface, 40 ft. of its body being out of the water at a time. Again, on the same day, it was seen once more, with its body standing quite perpendicular out of the water to the height of 60 ft. This time it seemed as if determined to attack the vessel, and the crew and officers armed themselves with axes for self defence.

“Captain Drevar is a singularly able and observant man, and those of the crew and officers with whom I conversed were singularly intelligent; nor did any of their descriptions vary from one another in the least—there were no discrepancies.



FIGHT BETWEEN SEA-SERPENT AND SPERM WHALE.

“I have put in the background a slight outline of the island of Fernando de Noronha, with its curious overhanging peak. It is the penal settlement of Brazil. It was in the neighbourhood of that island, though not in sight of it, that this most extraordinary sight was seen.

“I am sure that the fullest confidence can be placed in Captain Drevar's statements, incredible as they may seem to many. I believe he has forwarded a very excellent account of this to the *Shipping Gazette*. The length of the creature was estimated at 160 ft.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant, EDWARD LEWTON PENNY (Chaplain H.M.S. London).”

We can only thank Mr. Penny for this surprising communication, and readily admit that he is likely to be far more competent than we can be to form a correct judgment of the truth of the story; but each of our readers will have his own opinion.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought forward a new overture by Mr. C. E. Stephens, a highly-esteemed London professor, who had previously become favourably known by various meritorious compositions. The overture is entitled “A Dream of Happiness,” and is throughout expressive of the sentiment indicated. It is well constructed, very skilfully scored, and the leading themes are full of graceful feeling and melody. The work (admirably played, of course) was so well received that we may expect to hear more of Mr. Stephens's music at the Crystal Palace. Brahms's “Song of Destiny” (for orchestra and chorus) and Mendelssohn's “Hymn of Praise” were given on Saturday—the former for the third, the latter for the seventh, time at Sydenham. In the tenor solos of the last-named work, Mr. Sims Reeves, in consequence of indisposition, was suddenly replaced by Mr. Pearson, who sang with efficiency, although himself indisposed. The soprano solos were assigned to Madame Blanche Cole and Miss Katharine Poyntz, the former of whom also sang M. Gounod's air “If time hath lightly o'er me passed;” and the latter Handel's “From mighty kings.” The chorus-singing in the cantatas of Brahms and Mendelssohn was generally good, although in some few instances the male voices were more demonstrative than refined. At this week's concert Madame Essipoff is to play Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto, and the selection will include the fifth of Schubert's orchestral symphonies (in B flat), which will be given for the second time here.

The third of the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Alexandra Palace took place last week, and included effective performances of Rossini's overture to “Guillaume Tell” and Beethoven's C minor symphony, besides having brought forward for the first time (in England) Suppé's overture “Leichte Cavallerie,” an “Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso” for violin (finely played by M. Sainton), and a characteristic new “Gavotte” for stringed instruments, composed by Mr. Hamilton Clarke. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Sinico-Campobello and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. H. Weist Hill conducted as usual.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance (the first of the new series), that sterling artist, Herr Straus, was the leading violinist; Madame Essipoff having been the solo pianist on both occasions, as at the opening concert of the season, on Monday week. Saturday's programme included Beethoven's tenth string quartet, Schumann's solo sonata in G minor, and Hummel's septet for pianoforte and other instruments; the selection on Monday having comprised Schumann's quartet in A major and Haydn's in C (No. 3 of op. 33), Schubert's first pianoforte trio, and Beethoven's sonata in D minor for piano alone. Middle. Thekla Friedländer was the vocalist on Saturday, and Miss Helene Arnim on Monday; Sir Julius Benedict having been the accompanist on the former occasion, and Mr. Zerbini in the latter instance.

Signor Rendano, the well-known pianist, gave the first of two concerts at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the programme included vocal performances by some of the ladies and gentlemen who gained prizes at the third series of National Music Meetings, held at the Crystal Palace in July last. The vocalists on Tuesday were Misses Larkcom and Butterworth and Messrs. Sylvester and Wharton, all of whom were warmly applauded in their various effective displays. Some part-music was very well sung by the Stepney Tonic Sol-fa Society (conducted by Mr. McNaught). Signor Rendano played several solos with brilliant execution; and Mr. A. Tamplin exhibited, with great skill, the powers and capacities of one of Mason and Hamlin's new orchestral organs. The second concert is to take place on Tuesday next.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are now very near the close of their season, which is announced for the end of next week, to be followed by an extra night, on Nov. 29, for the benefit of the Messrs. Gatti. The last Gounod night was given on Wednesday, an Auber night having been promised for yesterday (Friday).

Madame Essipoff is to give two afternoon recitals of pianoforte music, at St. James's Hall, on Nov. 24 and Dec. 8.

Miss Edith Wynne was married on Tuesday, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to Mr. Aviet Agabeg, of the Inner Temple.

All doubt as to the holding of the Hereford Musical Festival next year (the period of its triennial recurrence) is set at rest by the formal consent of the Dean and Chapter to the use of the cathedral, as heretofore. This decision (just given) removes the fears which were entertained lest the Hereford festival should be reduced to a mere performance of cathedral service-music, with only an organ accompaniment, as at Worcester this year.

The dates of the performances of next year's Bristol festival have been fixed for Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19. Mr. Charles Hallé has accepted the conductorship, and will bring his band of eighty performers, as at the festival held in 1873.

Mr. Abraham Mitchell, of Bowling Park, has given £1000 for division among the three Bradford medical charities—the Infirmary, the Eye and Ear Hospital, and the Fever Hospital.

THEATRES.

A new farce has been produced at the Haymarket, by Mr. J. E. Pemberton, entitled “The Happy Medium.” It presents a series of practical jokes, the perpetrator of them being James Wildsmith, who is impersonated by Mr. Charles Warner. Wildsmith, engaged on a fishing expedition, visits the house of an old-fashioned and irascible squire, to whom he has a letter of introduction. Fanny Bullett (Miss A. Harris), in love with Charles Aylwood (Mr. Weathersby), is destined by her father for Tom Maisey (Miss Minnie Walton). Charles, however, in the course of the story, saves Mrs. Bullett (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam) from a wild bull, and thus prepares the way for his ultimate acceptance by the eccentric squire. Wildsmith, instead of handing his letter to old Bullett at once, assumes various characters, and passes himself off for a different person to Fanny, her father, and Tom, and so manages matters as to induce the latter to resign his pretensions to Fanny. When he has played his tricks all out to his own satisfaction, he delivers the letter, and is well received as the son of an old chum of Bullett's when at college. Mr. Warner sustained the part admirably.

“Flamingo” having had a comparatively brief run at the Strand, the judicious management have supplied its place with a revival. Mr. H. B. Farnie's clever adaptation of M.M. Chivot and Duru's “Le Carnaval d'un Merle Blanc,” under the mysterious title of “Loo; or, The Party who took Miss,” has been made to serve the purpose. Its reintroduction to the boards has been favourably received, and its store of jokes continues to provoke the utmost laughter and applause. Mr. Terry resumes the part of St. Emilion, and is as droll as ever as the victim of Bagatelle; while M. Marius continues to be melodramatically mysterious as the Signor Rimbombo. His extravagances found sympathy with the audience. Some changes have been made in the cast. Miss Lottie Venn replaces Angelina Claude as the vivandière, and Miss Ethel Prescott appears as Postiche, while Miss Maria Jones assumes the part of the tenor, Fiasco de Gamut. The scenery, as formerly, is very effective. In all probability, this whimsical piece will achieve a new run.

Miss Annie Lafontane has, with considerable success, appeared at the Charing-Cross Theatre in Miss Amy Sedgwick's original character of Hester Grazebrook, the heroine of Mr. Tom Taylor's play of “The Unequal Match.” This is an important achievement, for so entirely had Miss Sedgwick made the part her own that, for the want of an adequate representative, this excellent comedy has not been lately enacted. The spell once broken, there is a chance of its again being frequently performed.

Mr. Creswick and his son have appeared at the Standard during the week in the tragedy of “Macbeth.” The part of the ambitious lady of the rebellious Thane is sustained by Miss Eloise Juno. “Othello,” likewise, has been revived with a similar cast.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent in New York announces that Mr. George Belmore, the comedian, died there on Monday morning.



SIR S. NODHOWROO, MINISTER OF BARODA.



THE MAHARAJAH OF JEYPORE.



THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA, NEAR BOMBAY.



A STREET IN BOMBAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In a Parliamentary duration of nearly twenty-five years, Mr. Gerard Sturt, one of the members for Dorsetshire, has probably addressed the House four times. On each occasion, however, he has startled his audience by his eccentricity of idea and made it merry with his queer phraseology and his pungent jokes. It is only a tradition now, how, when a Derby reform bill was in consideration, he, hitherto a silent member, suddenly burst into a tirade of ridicule against it, and contributed no little to its extinction. Years passed, and one Wednesday Mr. Sturt did a like feat on a proposition to abolish the game laws, and, as is his way, while jesting and gibing, developed much good sense and much practical suggestion. Last Session he was in his happiest vein, when he vigorously opposed Mr. Chaplin's motion, which in effect sought to make the Government responsible for the supply of horses in this country. These performances of his have been recalled to recollection by the fact of Mr. Sturt's having appeared on neutral ground at a meeting at Shaftesbury, when he ran up and down the whole gamut of his fantastic humour, and must have convulsed those present who understood him, though it may, perhaps, be doubted whether Dorsetshire bucolics proper could do much more than stare "with gaping mouths that testified surprise," though duly joining in the laughter and applause which were spontaneous in the leaders on the platform. There was some good-humoured banter on the Bishops of Lincoln and Manchester, and some keen but not rasping passages between him and Lord Wolverton, who stood looking down from the heights of his peerage on the constituents who had so often returned him to Parliament. The noble Lord facetiously congratulated Mr. Sturt on having lapsed from Toryism, for which, as all his speeches in the House have been based on most liberal principles, there was some justification; while he retorted that since Lord Wolverton had ceased to be a Radical "whip" he had become half a Tory. Altogether this meeting soared far above the usual platitudes and ponderosities of autumnal intercommunications between member and electors.

Some people say that the woman's suffrage movement is rather languishing at present. If that be so its adherents may be congratulated upon its having received a mighty impetus by the appearance of Mr. Charley as its advocate at Manchester. His breadth and vigour must have contrasted strongly with the gentle breathings of Mr. Jacob Bright, not all whose earnestness in a cause can make him, so far as effect is concerned, speak powerfully. It is a pity, for the sake of woman's rights, that Mr. Charley cannot devote himself to the cause; but then it cannot be expected that he should give up to one question those energies which are meant for mankind.

No one seems to be more impressed with the dignity and the grandness of the functions of a member of Parliament than Colonel Muir, and he palpably endeavours to adapt his demeanour to his ideas of his position. He speaks like an oracle, and probably cannot conceive why he cannot always obtain the sole attention of a listening senate. Nevertheless he is a fine, soldier-like man, and has opinions of his own, and the courage to enunciate them. He has decided one point at a recent meeting with his constituents, for he laid down dogmatically that the drinking habits of the country were the question of the day, and that it was that question that ought to re-unite the Liberal party.

The career of Mr. Childers is curious. Time was that he came into high office on the full tide of approval, and great things were looked for from him. No doubt he did great things at the Admiralty; but, so far as subsequent experience has gone to show, they were not the right things. At least, from the moment that he was succeeded by Mr. Goschen, that gentleman was employed in unravelling the web which Mr. Childers had woven; and this zealous and well-intentioned statesman sank practically into private life. Since then he has pursued a diversified course, running all over the world to look after complications in mercantile and colonial affairs; and he has lost all chance of that which so often comforts and sustains a lapsed Ministerial official—namely, the permanent headship of one of the departments, such as the Inland Revenue and the Customs. It was once whispered that it was intended to make the postmaster-generalship an enduring and unchangeable appointment, and that Mr. Childers was to be the newly-created chief. But this, if it was ever contemplated, was one of the thousand and one schemes of reconstruction which flitted through the teeming brain of Mr. Gladstone, and, of course, collapsed with him. Now Mr. Childers is unattached, and perhaps ready to accept any public housemaid's work that may be offered to him, and, it may be added, to do it well. In a colloquy with his political friends at Pontefract, the other day, he had no story to tell; and the pith of his speech was that his highest ambition now was to represent the borough which had returned him so long.

The question of education has so broadened and advanced in the last two or three years that Mr. Dixon, who, when prancing and curvetting at the head of his league, was perhaps the most conspicuous figure of the hour, has now faded considerably. In his demeanour and manner of speaking now there are decided marks of his being under the influence of a sort of blight, and last Session, when he tried to press his most particular crotchets on the House, it was evident that it was done hopelessly, and therefore feebly. Ever and anon, however, Mr. Dixon appears and receives sustaining drops of sympathy from his co-thinkers; and a few days ago the sustentation took the substantial form of a breakfast. The effect seemed to be that, though he was not too confident, he brightened for the moment and very nearly began to prance once more. It was significant that he did not preside at the last regular meeting of his Education League.

The mystery of Colston has been duly performed at Bristol and the rival political parties have had the satisfaction of abusing each other, almost within hearing. The Liberals played their trump-card, for Lord Hartington went down and delivered himself of his ideas of what the conduct of the leader of the party should be; and it was, in effect, that of a masterly inactivity. The watchword was "Wait and hope," as Monte Christo said to his sorrowing friends when he was about to disappear into infinite space. But there was no little judgment in what the noble Lord said, and he justified what was afterwards said by one who followed him, that he was acting on the motto of his house—"Cavendo tutus." His escort, so to speak, was numerous; but none of them were very shining lights of the Liberal party. The Conservatives were sportive, and even aggressive. Mr. Stephen Cave, who spoke for the Ministry, had prepared a series of elaborate jokes, which were probably the more touching because of his ultra grave and solemn demeanour. But it was reserved for Mr. W. H. Smith to come out in an unwonted character. He, the mildest, most conciliating of men, for some reason or other, was under the influence of a spirit of bitterness against the Liberals, and poured out accusation and defiance upon them with plentiful energy. He fell on Mr. Gladstone with especial fierceness, and altogether demeaned himself in a way that could not be conceived of him, even if he had been smarting under the anguish of some undeserved wrong, which is hardly to be predicated of him in his present position.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J M C.—The solution required is 1. Q to B 2nd (ch), 2. Q to R 7th, 3. Q or Kt mates. The problems composed from a given solution are not sufficiently difficult. We thought we had replied to your good wishes.
A L F D.—We are obliged by your good wishes.
T H GASCOINE.—A problem that consists of a series of checks is worthless. In future be so kind as to describe your positions or diagrams.
J H C.—We cannot undertake to examine problems that are unaccompanied by the author's solution.
A C DUNBAR.—The problem sent must be erroneously described. There is no mate in two moves.
I S T (Woolwich), W F PAYNE, THORPE, SAILOR, BOSCO.—Your criticism on Problem No. 1653 is correct. We believe the Black Pawn at K B 3rd is superfluous.
W A L and A STEINKUEHLER.—Accept our best thanks for the games.
H SCHLEUSNER.—Thanks for the amended version of the problem.
A J H.—We cannot spare space for your letter.
E P O'B.—The two three-move positions are not without merit, but we object strongly to a three-move problem that commences with a check.
A T (Tavistock).—Mr. Healey's collection of Chess Problems has long been out of print and is now scarce. Probably Mr. W W Morgan, 67, Barbican, might be able to supply you.
SIGMA (Philadelphia).—We shall look forward to the promised particulars.
A S T.—It is, we think, extremely doubtful whether the match will ever take place.
C ALLENBY.—Neither of the problems sent can be solved at all. In No. 1 Black can play 2. K to B 2nd, and postpone the mate indefinitely; and in No. 2 he can interpose the Queen at the third move.
PROBLEM No. 1654.—Additional correct solutions received from G H V, Pagoda, J Schooling, C C Baxter, J Sowden. Those by W G H P, T P, Cowie, Arthur A. B B, and E. Ridway are wrong.
PROBLEM No. 1655.—Correct solutions received from Thorpe, Emile F, The White Hart, Fleet-street, J Ridpath, H A S, W S B, H W of Oxford, Borsco, Minto, W F Payne, Nux, J Schooling, F Bachelor, J Glossop, H Schleusner, East Marden, Cowie, J T Naylor, Wigmore-street, G C Baxter, N B S, T P, J E M F, J S B, T Beck, C Gobragh, Ilkley, Wee Pawn, Ben Rhydding, Miss Jane D, A Wood, T Nillab, J Sowden, B B, I S T, Pagoda, E H H V, G H V, M H Moorhouse, Barrow Hedges, W Airey, J Wyse, Woolwich, W Y G D, Seymour T, J L Thornhill, Benet, Latta, W B Stag, R W S. Those by A Freeman, Leslie of Fareham, J O J, J H M, and R D T are wrong.

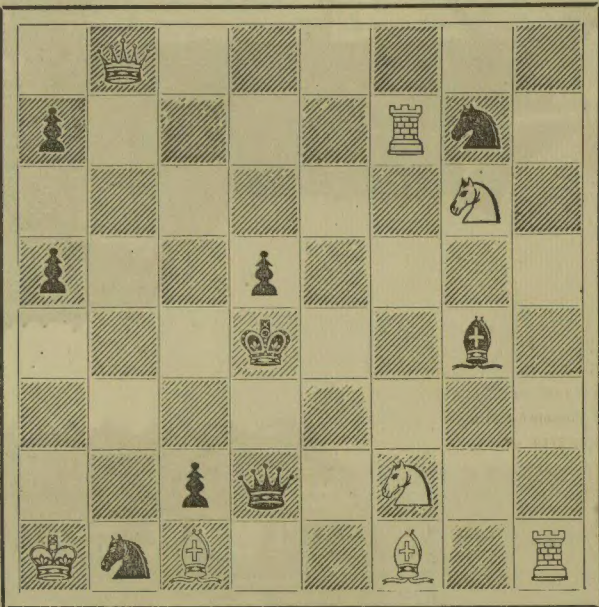
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1655.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q sq Anything
2. Kt or B mates

PROBLEM No. 1657.

By Mr. S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following Game was contested at the Café de la Régence, Paris, in July last, between Mr. S. Hamel, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mr. A. Meisels.—(Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th B to Q Kt 2nd
3. P to K B 3rd
This is an excellent reply when the Fianchetto is played by the first player; but scarcely so good, we think, as 3. B to Q 3rd in this phase of the opening.
4. B to K 3rd P to K 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd R to Q B sq
7. Kt to K 2nd
It would probably have been better to play 7. P to Q 3rd, to prevent the adverse Knight coming in at K 5th after the exchange of Pawns.
7. P takes P P takes P
8. P takes P Kt to K 5th
9. Castles Kt takes B
10. Q takes Kt B to K B 3rd
11. Q Kt to B 3rd Kt to K 5th
12. B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
13. B to K R 4th B to K 2nd
14. B takes Kt B takes B
15. P to K 5th B to K 2nd
16. Kt to K 4th P to Q 3rd
17. P to K B 4th P to K B 3rd
18. P takes B P takes P
19. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
Far better than covering with Bishop.
20. Kt takes B P takes Kt
21. P to B 5th R to K Kt sq
The two open files now give Black a considerable advantage.
22. Kt to Kt 3rd R to Q B 7th
25. Q to Q Kt 3rd R to B 8th
26. R takes R Q takes R (ch)
27. R to K B sq Q to Q B sq
28. R to K sq P to K 4th
29. R to K 2nd Q to B 8th (ch)
30. K to B 2nd Q to B 5th (ch)
31. K to K sq B to Q 5th
32. P takes P B P takes P
33. P to B 6th (ch) K to B sq
34. Q to Q sq Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
35. Q to Q 2nd B to Q 4th
36. R to K B 2nd Q to Kt 2nd
37. P to Q Kt 4th Q to Q 4th
38. P to B 7th Q takes Q (ch)
39. R takes Q R to K Kt 3rd
40. Kt to B 5th P to Q 4th
41. R to K B 2nd R to K B 3rd
42. Kt to K R 4th R takes R
43. K takes R K takes P
44. P to K Kt 3rd P to Q 5th
45. Kt to B 5th K to Kt 3rd
46. Kt to Q 5th B to Q 4th
The winning move.
47. P to Q R 3rd P to K 5th
48. Kt to Q B 8th
He might have prolonged the game by 48. Kt to Q Kt 5th.
49. K to K sq P to B 6th (ch)
and wins.
B to K B 6th, and wins.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The subjoined little Skirmish was played a few days ago, at the Manchester Chess Club, between the hon. sec., Mr. A. STEINKUEHLER, and an Amateur. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. —) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th *P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd
This move, which was brought into vogue, or rather "rehabilitated," by Morphy, has latterly been abandoned by some of our best players in favour of 5. B to K 2nd; but the play in the text is, we believe, perfectly sound, and, properly followed up, secures a safe defence.
6. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
7. P takes P B to K 3rd
We prefer 7. B to K Kt 2nd.
8. P to Q 4th Kt to K R 4th
9. Kt takes K Kt P
A very bad move, which hopelessly compromises his game. The usual play at this point is 9. Kt to Q B 3rd, or 9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch).
10. R to K R 2nd Q to K 2nd (ch)
11. K to B 2nd R to K Kt sq
12. Kt to K 5th B takes K
13. P takes B Q takes K P
14. P to K sq Kt to K 5th (ch)
15. K to B sq P to B 6th
16. Kt to Q B 3rd
He has, apparently, no better resource.
16. Q takes Kt (ch) B to K 3rd
17. Q takes Kt (ch) B to K 3rd
18. Q takes K B P R takes Kt P
Correctly played. After this White's game is beyond hope.
19. K to K sq Q takes R P (ch), and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. ZUKERTORT AND POTTER.—The score in this match at the time we went to press stood:—Zukertort, 1; Potter, 0; Drawn, 5.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY CROFTON.

The Right Hon. Georgiana, Baroness Crofton, died, on the 9th inst., at Mote Park, in the county of Roscommon. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 29, 1800, the third daughter of Field-Marshal Henry William, Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., and was married, Oct. 19, 1833, to Edward, second Lord Crofton, by whom, who died Dec. 27, 1869, she leaves four sons and one daughter, Augusta Caroline, wife of the Hon. L. Gerald Dillon, eldest son of Robert, Lord Clonbrock. Her Ladyship's eldest son, Edward Henry Churchill, third Lord Crofton, is one of the representative peers for Ireland.

SIR P. H. DYKE, BART.

Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart., of Horeham, in the county of Sussex, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, died, on the 12th inst., at his seat, Lullingstone Castle, Dartford, Kent. He was born June 9, 1799, the eldest son of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, fifth Baronet, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle, in the county of Glamorgan; and received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1846 he succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death. He married, June 25, 1835, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Wells, Esq., of Bickley, in the county of Kent, and leaves three sons and six daughters. His eldest surviving son and successor, now Sir William Hart Dyke, seventh Baronet, J.P., D.L., and M.P. for Mid Kent, and one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, was born in 1837, married, in 1870, Lady Emily Caroline, elder daughter of the Earl of Sandwich, and has three children.

MR. WILLIAM SANDERS, F.R.S.

William Sanders, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., the eminent geologist of the West of England, died, on the 12th inst., at his residence, Hanbury Lodge, Clifton, aged seventy-six. Mr. Sanders, who belonged to an old family in Bristol, devoted his scientific attention to the neighbourhood of that city, of which he prepared large geological maps. His willingness and ability to afford information were highly appreciated.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Oct. 16 last, of Sir Charles Wheatstone, late of No. 19, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, who died on the 19th ult. at the Hotel de Louvre, Paris, was proved on the 9th inst. by Stephen Williams and Robert Sabine, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the corporation of King's College all his scientific books and instruments, or such portion as the Professor of Experimental Philosophy may think proper to select, together with all the medals and diplomas awarded to him by societies, both at home and abroad, and a pecuniary legacy of £500, to be expended in scientific apparatus; to the Royal Society of London the portrait of the Hon. Robert Boyle and all the framed portraits of scientific men in his possession, also a pecuniary legacy of £500, to be added to the Wollaston Donation Fund. There are some other legacies and annuities, and the residue he leaves to his three daughters and his son, Charles Pablo Wheatstone.

The will, dated Aug. 19, 1875, of Mr. William Howard Harvey Lazenby, late of Dulwich-common, who died on Sept. 18 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Walter Lazenby, the son, and Henry Edward Silverster, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his cousin, Ellen Fawcitt, an annuity of £80 for life, and, subject thereto, he gives all his property to his said son.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 18, 1872, and March 25, 1873, of Mr. George Robson, late of No. 24, Lansdowne-road, Kensington Park, and of Nos. 32 and 33, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, leather merchant, who died, on Sept. 19 last, at Eastbourne, were proved on the 26th ult. by George Gibson Robson, the son, and Mark Jameson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator constitutes as his residuary legatees his seven children.

The will, with one codicil, dated Aug. 20 and Sept. 24 last, of Mrs. Teresa Ann Carmichael (wife of Colonel James Dodington Carmichael, C.B.), who died on the 7th ult., at No. 2, St. Stephen's-square, Bayswater, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Henry White, Charles Morris Roupel, Daniel Bayley, and Frederick William Remnant, the executors, the personal estate of the deceased, which under settlement she had a right to appoint or dispose of, being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Royal Institution for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Lansdowne, Bath, and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, £300 each; to the Institution for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, Walcot Parade, Bath, the Royal United Hospital, Bath, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, the Cancer Hospital, Piccadilly and Brompton, the Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergymen, the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, King's College Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, £200 each; to the Home for Trained and Experienced Nurses, Bath, the General Hospital, Union-street, Bath, and the Dental Hospital, London, £100 each; to the Victoria Park, Bath, £50; to the Vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Chepstow, £600 Three per Cent Consols, upon trust, to divide the interest annually at Christmas amongst the twenty-four or other inmates of the almshouses adjoining Hocker Hill House; a further sum of £1000 Three per Cent Consols is also given to the said Vicar and churchwardens, upon trust, to purchase with the dividends coals and blankets, and to distribute them yearly at Christmas at their discretion among the poor people of the said parish. There are a good many other legacies, pecuniary and specific, and an annuity of £250 to her husband for life, or until he shall marry again.

The will and two codicils, dated Nov. 5, 1864, Feb. 15, 1866, and Jan. 26, 1868, of Mrs. Anna Margaret Birkbeck, formerly of No. 38, Inverness-road, Bayswater, and late of Monkbarrow Villa, Hampstead, who died on July 2 last, were proved on the 29th ult. by William Lloyd Birkbeck and George Henry Birkbeck, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testatrix directs the letters of her late daughters, of her late son Henry Brougham Birkbeck, and of her late husband, both before and after her marriage with him, to be buried with her. After giving some legacies, she leaves one half the residue to the said William Lloyd Birkbeck, and the other half upon trust for her son, the said George Henry Birkbeck.

The will, dated Sept. 20 last, of Mr. Alfred Scrimshire Green, late of No. 10, South Eaton-place, Belgravia, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 14th ult. by Major-General Sir William Henry Rhodes Green, K.C.S.I., the brother of the deceased, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate. The personality is sworn under £5000.

The will, dated Aug. 9 last, of Mr. Louis Joseph McKenna, late of No. 67, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on the day after making his will, was proved under £5000 on the 26th ult. by Neale Eugene McKenna, the brother, and Miss Helen McKenna, the sister, the executors. The testator gives all his property to his brother.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE

ASSISTANCE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS,
39, Charing-cross, London, S.W.
Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.
President—The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
This Society, which has aided upwards of 9000 men and women on their release from convict prisons, APPEALS FOR FUNDS to assist it in carrying on its work.
Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

W. BAYNE RANKEN,
S. WHITEHEAD, M.P., } Hon. Secs.
L. T. CAVE,
By the Secretary, Major TULLOCK, or by Messrs. Ransom,
Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-Mall East, S.W.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.
Boarding and Tuition under Fourteen, £80; over Fourteen, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.
For further information apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Head Master, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, JAN. 24.
For particulars apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Head Master.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSING.

St. John's House, LADIES, and respectable WOMEN of all classes, received by St. John's House to TRAIN in King's College and Charing-cross Hospitals as NURSES for hospitals, private families, and parishes. For terms apply to the Lady Superior, St. John's House, 8, Norfolk-street, Strand.

10A, ARGYLL-PLACE, REGENT-STREET, W.; and ARGYLL

BATHS,

NEW BROAD-STREET, CITY, E.C.

NOTICE.—I herewith respectfully beg to

notify that, according to a contract of March 18, with the R. Bav. Treasury Department, I have now obtained for the ensuing twenty-five years the Leasehold of the Watering-Places of KISSINGEN and BOCKLET, including the whole of the Mineral Springs, Bathing Establishments, Kurbuses, and appendages thereof. They will be managed under the Firm, VERWALTUNG DER K. MINERALBADER KISSINGEN und BOCKLET.
I trust I can, for my part, give the assurance that all will be done in order to manage these watering-places according to their established world-wide renown.
Kissingen, Oct. 1, 1875. STREIT, R. Bav. Aulic Counsellor.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY.

"Queen's Quality," as supplied to her Majesty. Often super-sides Wine. A valuable tonic. Delicacies. 42s. per doz., net.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY.

"Sportsman's Special Quality." Stronger and less sweet. 50s. per doz., net. Prepayment required.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY.

Order through any Wine Merchant, or direct of T. Grant, Distillery, Maldstone. Carriage free in England.

O. D. V. EAU DE VIE PURE BRANDY.

peculiarly free from acidity, full strength, 18s. per gallon; 38s. per dozen. Labels being no protection from fraud, we have adopted a more distinctive CAPSULE, bearing not only the three letters O. D. V., but our other trade mark H. B. and O., and the signature of the firm, HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, 26 and 27, High Holborn, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock" for Beef-Tee, Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Gives fine flavour and great strength. Invariably adopted in households when fairly tried. Caution.—Genuine only with Baron Liebig's Facsimile across Label.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of

Prepared Cocoa. One trial will establish its excellence.

MARAVILLA COCOA combines every

high quality in an unequalled degree. The best beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and super-sides every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others." Sold, in tin-lined packets only, by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Dr. Hassall.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,

"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.
Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

TO CONSUMERS ABROAD.

E P P S'S COCOA SHOULD BE CALLED FOR IN SOLDERED TINS (not in packets), as it will so best withstand the casualties of carriage, and will keep any length of time without deterioration.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly. Selling Agents in New York (U.S.), Smith and Vanderbeck.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN

COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Whites, for pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households, for bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, 5s. 8d. per bushel; Indian Corn, 6s.; Buckwheat, 5s. 8d.; Oats, 4s.; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 3s. 8d.; Peas, 3s.; Tick Beans, 3s. 8d.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per 48 lb.; Lentil Flour for Invalids, in tins, 1 lb., 1s., and 7 lb., 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities.

JOHNSTON'S

CORN FLOUR

IS THE BEST.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION, and WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION and

PANCREATINE. The Original and

SAVORY and MOORE,

143, New Bond-street, London. Sold by them and all other Chemists.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The Throat and

Windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of lozenges. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of speaking, becomes actively healing. Each box, 6d. and 1s. (by post for 1s. 6d.), labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-st., and 170, Piccadilly.

MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

JUST PUBLISHED, a new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FURNITURE, most complete guide to Families Furnishing.—MAPLE and CO.

CARPETS. MAPLE and CO.

CARPETS. MAPLE and CO.

CARPETS. MAPLE and CO.

CARPETS. MAPLE and CO.

CARPETS. MAPLE and CO.

MAPLE and CO'S NEW CARPET

SHOW-ROOMS, entirely for the display of British and Foreign Carpets of every description, are now open. Goods will be sold at the smallest remunerative profit. All the new A. large patterns for 1874; also 500 pieces of old-pattern Brussels, to be sold cheap. Kidderminster, Felt, Dutch, Turkey, Indian, and, in fact, every description of Carpets, at the wholesale City price.—145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road; Nos. 1 to 15, Tottenham-place; and 2 to 5, Grafton-street, East.

MAPLE and CO. for CARPETS.

Families Furnishing should inspect this Stock before deciding. They will find a considerable advantage in price, besides having the largest choice to select from, including some of the finest and best designs ever offered. Patterns sent on receiving a description of what is likely to be required. All Carpets at the wholesale City price.—Maple and Co., 145 to 149, Tottenham-court-road.

TURKEY CARPETS.—An importation of

extra-quality CARPETS just received by the ship Red Gauntlet. Prices from 8s. to 40s. Axminster Carpets also in stock, from 5s. to 30s., especially suited for dining-rooms and libraries. Indian Carpets and Rugs in large quantities. Aubusson Carpets for drawing-rooms and boudoirs of every size. A large stock of Persian, Turkey, and Foreign Rugs, from 17s.; some very curious in make and design. The trade supplied. MAPLE and CO., Tottenham-court-road.

CRETONNE CHINTZ. MAPLE & CO.

CRETONNE CHINTZ. MAPLE & CO.

CRETONNE CHINTZ. MAPLE & CO.

CRETONNE CHINTZ. MAPLE & CO.

CRETONNE CHINTZ. MAPLE & CO.

THE LARGEST STOCK of this New

and Fashionable Material in London: some new and exclusive designs just received; not to be obtained elsewhere. Those who study taste should see these Goods before ordering. Patterns sent into the country on receiving a description of what is likely to be required.—MAPLE and CO.

MAPLE and CO.

145, 146, 147, 148, 149, Tottenham-court-road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, Tottenham-place; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Grafton-street East, London.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S

MOUNTING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, THE LARGEST IN LONDON.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS

UNPRECEDENTEDLY CHEAP.

Pure in quality—not coarse and thick,

3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., and up to the richest qualities,

at least, from 2s. to 3s. per yard less than former prices.

USEFUL BLACK SILKS, suitable for Trimming, at 2s. 9d.

A SUPERB SILK at 6s.,

which will compare favourably with any that can be obtained at 6s. 3d. or 6s. 6d.

Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, Wholesale and Retail Black Silk Mercer, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, and 19, 20, 21, Argyll-street, London.

MANTLES and JACKETS.

New Fashions, Just from Paris.

MILLINERY.

New Fashions, Great Novelties just from Paris.

NEW BLACK SILK COSTUMES,

from the first Paris house, sterling value,

at 5½ gs., 6½ gs., and up to 40 gs.

NEW MATERIAL COSTUMES—in Black

and Neutral Shades, very choice Designs,

at 2gs. and up to 10 gs.

Goods sent on Approval.

PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.

for 14 yards (Degove's); any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to

At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful,

and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides), pronounced to be the best yet introduced.

£1 6s. 6d. the FULL-GOWN PIECE.

Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse,

256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

BLACK HOMESPUNS, DAMASSE

CASHMERE, CASHMERE MATELASSE, and a variety of New Fabrics for the present Season.

Also good, useful Black Dresses, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., and 18s. 6d.

Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-st.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR

TELEGRAM."

MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approval—no matter the distance—

with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

is supplied Extremely Cheap by PETER ROBINSON.

Servants' Bonnets from 10s. 6d.

Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

Do, made up complete 10s. 6d.

SPECIAL.—SILK COSTUMES.

Eight entirely new designs, at 6½ gs., comprising every new Shade. Patterns of the Silks, with Fashion Plates showing the various styles, post-free.

Also, a splendid collection of EVENING SILK COSTUMES

may be seen in the New Show-Rooms, at 5½s.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE.

Patterns post-free.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, has just imported from France, Italy, and Austria, an unprecedented collection of New Silks, comprising all the Newest Colours,

giving a variety of One Thousand Shades to select from. The prices are lower than have ever been submitted,

commencing with the

DRAP DE LYON, 43 FOR 16 YARDS.

This beautiful Silk, so much in request during the past Season, is now assorted in all the new Autumn Shades—viz.,

Chocolate, Browns, Sultans, Prune, Cardinal, Navy Blue, &c.

Also in every delicate Shade for evening wear.

SPECIAL BRIDAL NOTICE.

A magnificent collection of Rich SILKS and SATINS,

specially prepared for Wedding Dresses and Court Trains,

have just been imported, comprising all the newest and most recherché shades in White and every

delicate tint of Colour, commencing at 3s. 9d. per yard.

THE BEST QUALITY MADE.

SINGLE IRISH POPLINS,

magnificent for wear, at 4s. 9d. per yard; 24 in. wide.

All colours the same price. Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

Also, just imported, a magnificent collection of

LYONS and GENOA VELVETS,

suitable for dresses, mantles, and trimming purposes

at every new colour to match the silks,

in prices greatly to the advantage of purchasers.

Commencing—Colours at 5s. 9d. per yard, Black 4s. 9d. per yard.

Patterns of the above silks and velvets can be

obtained free on application to

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

JACKETS and MANTLES

in Velvet, Matelassé, Lined Silk, Cloth, &c.,

are now arriving daily.

RUSSIAN FUR SEAL JACKETS.

A magnificent Stock of Seal Jackets

is now ready. The prices are considerably

lower than those of last season.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SILK and CASHMERE

CIRCULAR MANTLES and PALETOTS,

lined with Squirrel Fur.

A very large assortment of the above useful and now

fashionable Mantles, prepared during the summer,

prices ranging from 3½ gs. to 10 gs., is now ready

for inspection, and will be offered for sale during the Month.

The prices will be found very advantageous, and a

great inducement to ladies making an early purchase.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

TULLE, TARTAN, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE

MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES.

Specially prepared for this Season several thousand

Elegant Robes in White, Black, and all Colours, from

18s. 6d. to 20s.

The "Maude," a most charming dress, with ample train, profusely

trimmed with flounces and handsome tulle, and

One Guinea, a substantial box included.

The New Book of Engravings of all the latest novelties post-free.

All orders for any number of Dresses dispatched same

day as received.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES.—JUST RECEIVED FOR

AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES.

A Magnificent Collection, manufactured expressly for

This House. 25s. to 42s. the Dress. Patterns Free.

ALSO AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

SCOTCH and FRENCH HOMESPUNS,

in Plain, Striped, and Plaids, all to match.

Wool Poplins. Drap d'Italie (all Wool).

Berges of every description, &c.,

from 10s. 6d. to 30s. the Dress.

Always in stock, at 1s. 9d. per yard.

A large variety of Gentlemen's fancy Wool Shirtings.

NEW IMPERIAL POPLINS and

RICH TERRY SILK POPLINS,

25s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress.—Patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

FOR USEFUL AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES.

VIGOGNE RUSSE (Melange).

PETER ROBINSON, of Oxford-street, is now selling

several hundred Pieces of this elegant fabric in all the newest

Colours, at 14s. 9d. the Dress, being little more than half the

value. Patterns free.

NOW READY, IN BLACK and ALL COLOURS,

VERY FINE DOUBLE CASHMERE.

This Superb Fabric is Specially adapted for the

Present and Approaching season.

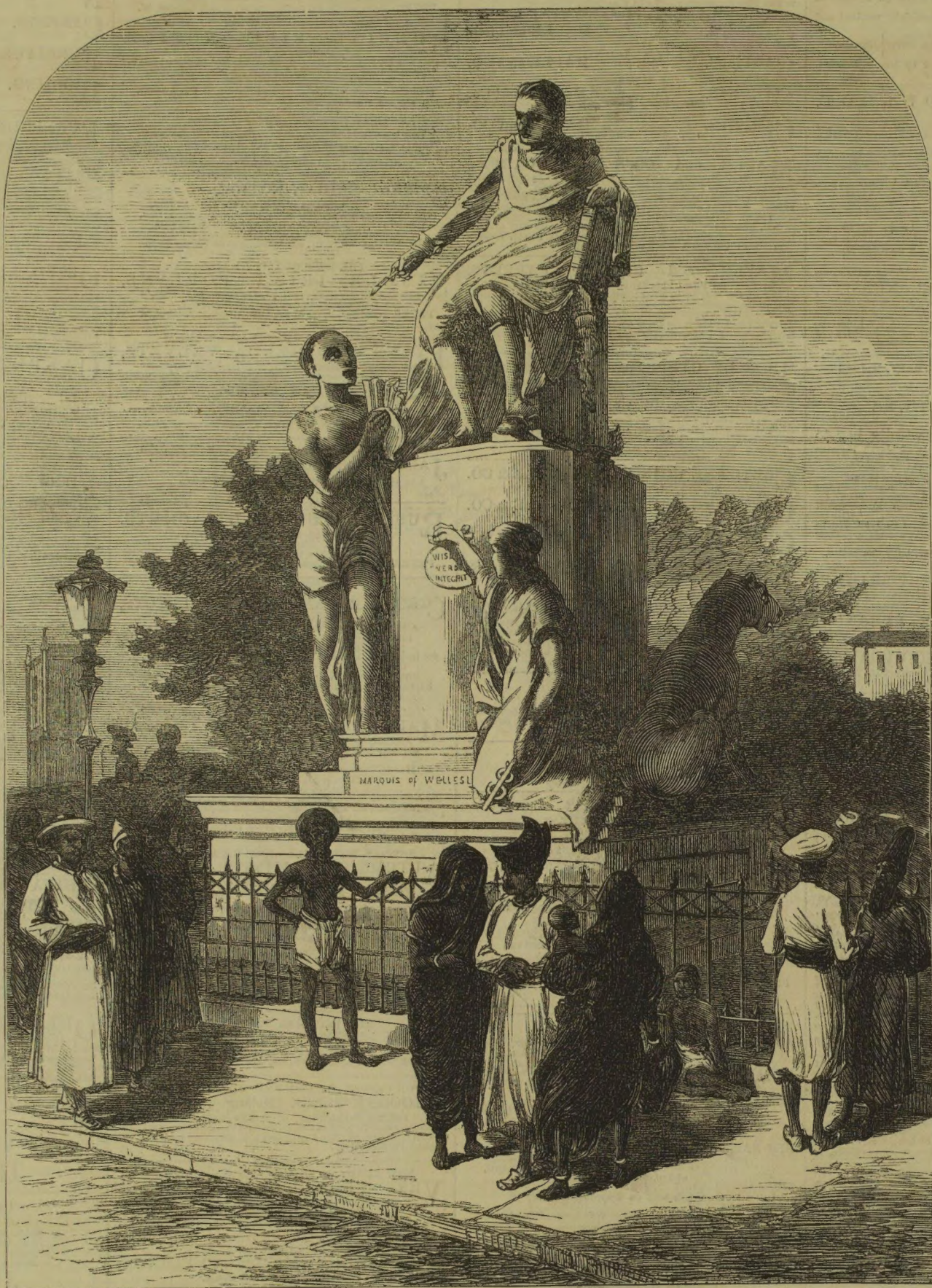
(Continued from page 514.)

and hewn out of the massy rock, is, together with the temple, sombre, but magnificently grand. This splendid edifice is composed of three portions—viz., first: The Great Temple, 135 feet broad and 130½ long, having two smaller edifices on each side, which are not ranged in a straight line with the temple, but recede some distance from it: the approach to which is through two passes in the hill, situated on each side, at a short distance from the grand entrance. We reach a side front of this grand excavation, similar to the large front, and consisting of two immense pillars and pilasters.

The two side fronts are opposite to each other, lying east and west, the grand entrance facing the north. The plan being regular, there are eight pillars and pilasters at each of the sides, the only deviation from this being a small square excavation, which appears on the right as the temple is passed. At the end of the temple are two small excavations which face each other, the pillars of which are equidistant, ranged in parallel straight lines, but crossed by other strong and mighty ranges, running in the opposite directions, and at right angles, which have an elegant appearance. Their form, size, and ornaments are different, which is not, however, at first apparent to the eye. Their pedestals are square, 32 ft. high each, on the top of which is a broad bandage, and above that a circular astragal and two polygonic fillets, over which is a short round fluted shaft, which forms a fourth column, but diminishes with a curve towards the top, on which is a circular cincture of heads; and this winds round it like a fillet which resembles leaves, the lower part of which appears just below the cincture and the superior part above it, till it ends in an ornamental circle of overhanging cusps. This ornament is divided from the round cushion by a narrow band which composes the capital of the column; the fluted form is in beautiful unison with the fluted shaft below, which gives it its character. The circumference is bound by a flat fillet which supports a square plinth, on which is the architrave that slopes down in scrolls on each side, held together with a band which meets the large transverse rocky beam which connects the entire range of pillars. At the front, within the principal entrance, stands a bold gigantic bust of a three-headed deity (to whom this temple was most probably dedicated), by some supposed to represent the Triform representation of Siva, by others the Hindoo Trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. Down to the breast, about one third length, it is 18 ft. high and about 23 ft. wide. This is the most remarkable specimen, although only one out of a profusion of sculptured figures representing different subjects of the Brahminical mythology. The period and author of these extraordinary works are unknown, but their antiquity does not appear very remote. The stone of which they are constructed is of a mouldering nature, and is already decayed in many parts. An old sergeant of the veteran battalion takes charge of the caves, and is particularly civil and attentive to visitors. They generally choose this as a picnic place, for which it is admirably adapted. The Governor of Bombay had prepared for the Prince of Wales and his other guests, on Friday week, an ample feast spread on tables ranged in front of those sculptures, representing the Hindoo mythological Triad or Trinity, which are described above. The entertainment was very pleasant and successful; and when, after the usual loyal toasts, the caverns to their remotest recesses were illuminated with red, green, and blue fire, the weird beauty of the spectacle was extremely impressive.

The return voyage was through the fleet. Every ship was illuminated from truck to water-line, while hundreds of rockets and shells, bursting high in air, poured out into the dark night their floods of many-tinted radiance, and Royal salutes and the strains of the anthem "God Bless the Prince of Wales" broke the stillness. After a tour round the marine illuminations, the Prince landed near upon midnight.

On Saturday, at eleven o'clock, the Royal party, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, started from the Parell station for Poonah, but would return to Bombay for the Governor's ball on Tuesday. The Royal



THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY'S MONUMENT, BOMBAY.



A CUTCH BRAHMIN.

train reached Poonah at half-past four. The Prince was received on the platform by Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, General Sir C. Stavley, the Commander-in-Chief, being late. The station was beautifully decorated with pendent banners. The Prince inspected the European guard of honour and then entered the state carriage with the Governor. The procession was under the escort of a battery of artillery, the Poonah horse, and the Governor's body-guard. The road was lined with native infantry of the Poonah division. Opposite the Sassoon Hospital a beautiful triumphal arch of Persian architecture had been erected, with a Persian inscription welcoming the Prince. Under the arch was a platform occupied by European ladies, officers, and civilians, and the leading Parsee and Mohomedan inhabitants. When the Prince reached this spot an address of welcome was read by Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee, a member of the Legislative Council. The address was contained in a beautiful massive silver casket. The Prince made a brief and appropriate reply, and the procession passed on over Singaum bridge, where it broke off, the Prince driving on to Gunesh Khind, the palatial residence erected by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. There, after a State dinner, a reception was held in the ball-room and drawing-room. At the Prince's suggestion, an informal dance was added to the programme, the company dispersing at midnight. The Prince danced several quadrilles.

On Sunday morning Canon Duckworth privately performed Divine service at Gunesh Khind. The Prince drove out in the afternoon; but in the evening he attended service at St. Mary's.

On Monday a review was held of the Poonah military division. His Royal Highness returned to

Bombay on Tuesday for the Governor's ball. He was also to visit Baroda.

The portraits of several of the native Indian Princes and ruling statesmen, who were presented to his Royal Highness at Bombay, are engraved from photographs. Of these potentates one of the most important is his Highness Tookojee Rao Holkar, Maharajah of Indore. He reigns over a territory extending about one hundred miles, with a population of nearly one million, on the banks of the Nerbudda river, and at the foot of the Vindhya mountains. The Holkar family of Indore during a century or more disputed with the Scindia of Gwalior the chief dominion in the Mahratta States; the present Rao Holkar is a firm and faithful ally of the British Government. His country is a famous tiger preserve, but too unhealthy for the Prince of Wales to go shooting there. The Maharajah of Jeypore, whose name is Siramudi Sewaee Ram Sing, is, like Holkar, a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. The province of Jeypore, about the size of Ireland, with a million and a half of people, is situated in the very middle of Hindostan, south of Delhi, and north of the Mahratta States. Its inhabitants are Rajpoots and Brahmins, with several inferior races; we also give the portrait of his Highness the Rao Pragmuljee, of Cutch, which is a singular territory, a maritime peninsula near the mouths of the Indus, with half a million inhabitants, but the land is mostly barren. As for Baroda and its Guicowar, enough has lately been heard of them. Since the deposition of Mulhar Rao, after his trial and acquittal on the charge of conspiring to poison Colonel Phayre, the province, which is not far from Bombay, has been administered partly by a British commissioner, partly by Nodhowroo, the native Minister, on behalf of the young prince now styled Guicowar. The last, but not the least in power, of these eminent personages in the Indian political world is Sir Salar Jung, the able Prime Minister of Hyderabad, or of the Nizam's considerable sovereignty in the Deccan. He is known to be an enlightened and vigorous ruler, who will do his best for the welfare of the country, and for the interests of his youthful prince; he is therefore a sincere friend of the British Government.